FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Pr.Ex.2.10: FBIS-LAT-78-6

*FBIS-LAT-78-6*
*Tuesday*
*10 January 1978*
*Vol VI No 6*

# DAILY REPORT

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ORIGINAL

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# LATIN AMERICA

Available for Distribution
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LA PRENSA TERMS CARTER, AS-SADAT TALKS USEFUL

PY091655Y Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Jan 78 p 4 PY

[Editorial: "The Carter-As-Sadat Meeting in Aswan]

[Text] Careful reading of the text of the statements made by Presidents Carter and As-Sadat at the end of the meeting they held in the Aswan Airport would have one believe that the United States and Egypt have never been so close to an agreement on the "Palestine issue"--considered to be the cornerstone for a Middle East peace formula. As sometimes happens with certain documents and speeches, the importance of both statements, or better yet, the agreements contained in them, depend less on what is said than on what is left out. The creation of a "Palestinian state" is not mentioned throughout the statements, and the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] is not mentioned.

With respect to the first point, the agreement was virtually confirmed even before both heads of state met in Aswan. When President Carter arrived in Teheran, the initial difference regarding the "Palestine issue" had already been overcome. The North American head of state arrived at the Iranian capital with a clarifying statement concerning his lack of support for a "Palestinian state" in Transjordan, and again emphasized the "recognition of the legitimate rights of Palestinians." President as-Sadat also made an equally important statement: For 4 years I have been seeking to establish a link between Jordan and a possible Palestinian state." Furthermore, the North American President said that the "Palestinian state" favored by him should be undertaken within the sphere of a Jordanian federation. Meanwhile, the Shah of Iran, Reza Pahlavi, clearly stated that the present day Transjordan (where the PLO wants to establish the "Palestinian state") "had initially belonged to Jordan." The message was eloquent enought for King Husayn to disclose through qualified spokesmen that the idea that his country would participate, "at a later occasion," in the Cairo negotiations to be resumed at mid-month should not be discarded in advance.

Little by little, as if following a carefully thought-out plan, a circle of "goodwill" is forming around the negotiations begun by As-Sadat with his historic trip to Jerusalem. Finally, it was later made known that Saudi Arabia, which is the United States' principal collaborator in the Arab world, and which along with Iran heads the list of the world's largest petroleum exporters, would not remain indifferent to an agreement such as the one taking shape. so it would not be rash to think that Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iran (the latter does not belong to the Islamic community) could reach important agreements on the "Palestine issue," as interpreted within the terms stated by Carter and As-Sadat mentioned above. However, we still have to find out if this agreement will include Israel, even though that sector of the Arab world and the Jewish state already have the same working hypothesis--that is, that Transjordan cannot be the seat of a "possible, future Palestinian state."

The second point in the omissions detected in the Carter and As-Sadat statements in Aswan (the complete lack of mention of the PLO) has been formed step by step during the last few weeks ever since Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security advisor to the North American President, stated to a French weekly that the United States, despite its persistent efforts, had not been able to persuade the PLO to follow "a more moderate policy" during the present stage of the Middle East conflict. "Goodbye to the PLO," interpreted the magazine. A few days later in Beirut, before 10,000 party members meeting in a stadium in the Lebanese capital, Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat said in way of a response: "Goodbye to the United States forever." He answered in no uncertain terms what he considered a dismissal from the White House, adding: "Goodbye to North American interests in this area."

So now the exclusion of the PLO from the peace negotiations seems to have all the characteristics of an irreversible situation. As-Sadat was the first to warn PLO Palestinians that their uncompromising attitude had place them outside any participation in the talks. It could not be any other way since their attitude has always been one of "casting Israel into the sea." For this reason the PLO "has lost, according to As-Sadat, all of its available opportunities."

The return of Arab territories retained by Israel since the 1967 war seems to be less important than the discovery of formula to satisfy "the legitimate interests of the Palestinians." In the first place Israel has never showed a "will to dominate" these territories which had been the starting point of Arab attacks against the Jewish state in 1948-49.

There has been notable progress of two very important points: Egypt has virtually recognized the existence of the state of Israel, and, the United States, Egypt and Israel agree that the west bank of the Jordan River should not be the seat of a "possible, future Palestinian state." There are two more points to be resolved: the form which will finally be assumed by the "respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinians," and the recognition of "safe borders for Israel." If we look at this carefully, both matters amount to only one. It is logical to assume that the solution to the first problem depends on whether the second is satisfactorily solved in durable and unambiguous terms, and is at least based on the recognition of the three states which have common boundaries with the Jewish state: Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

EX-PRESIDENT URGES REJECTION OF BEAGLE DECISION

PY091245Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1747 GMT 7 Jan 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jan--Former President Gen Roberto Marcelo Levingston (ret) today asked that the arbitration decision concerning the Beagle Channel be rejected and also said that during his presidency he did not accept a Chilean petition asking that the disagreement be submitted to an international court.

Levingston, who was president between 1969 and 1971 [he was president for approximately 10 months during 1970 and 1971], said that he had rejected a petition from Salvador Allende that the problem be submitted to arbitration and that he had reaffirmed Argentina's position that the solution had to be sought through direct negotiations.

Levingston's document, published here today, severely criticises his successor, Lt Gen Alejandro Lanusse (ret), for the unpardonable political error of accepting arbitration. Levingston maintains that Lanusse's decision was inopportune, dangerous, reckless, unreasonable, incoherent and a blemish on national prestige because it caused irreparable damage to Argentina, its vital interests and its prestige.

NAVAL EXERCISES TO BE VIEWED BY MASSERA

PY091408Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0610 GMT 9 Jan 78 PY

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 9 Jan--The Argentine navy commander will attend, starting tomorrow, the naval exercises in South Atlantic waters. Navy sources reported yesterday that with this objective, Adm Emilio Eduardo Massera will leave aboard the aircraft carrier 25 de Mayo.

It was noted that the sea fleet, the navy air force and the marine infantry will participate in the exercises. Moreover, Vice Adm Armando Lambruschini, the naval chief of staff, will arrive today at Comandante Espora Navy-Air Force Base located near Bahia Blanca.

It was reported that on his arrival Admiral Lambruschini will be received by Vice Adm Antonio Vanek, commander of naval operations; Rear Adm Roberto Wulf, marine infantry commander; and Rear Adm Rafael J. Serra, naval aviation commander. Rear Adm Ruben Franco, chief of staff of the naval operations command, will also be present.

Admirals Lambruschini and Vanek will later go to the aircraft carrier 25 de Mayo, the Argentine Navy flagship, where on Tuesday they will welcome Navy Commander Emilio Eduardo Massera.

It was also reported that from the flagship they will observe the surface, submarine, anti-submarine, naval air force, air defense, mining and anti-mining exercises the Argentine Navy is now carrying out in South Atlantic waters.

LAMBRUSCHINI INTERVIEWED BY PARAGUAYAN PAPER

PY0922Z42Y Asuncion HOY in Spanish 9 Jan 78 p 24 PY

[Responses to undated questionnaire submitted to Argentine Navy Chief of Staff Armando Lambruschini in Buenos Aires]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is the basis for integral development of the rivers of the River Plate Basin?

[Answer] The River Plate Basin does not have any legal statutes on the use and administration of regional rivers, but there are treaties and statements between presidents and foreign minister which are related to the industrial and agriculture development of international rivers in the River Plate Basin.

In international law, however, there are various precedents from which general norms can be deduced. As an example of these solutions based on jurisprudence and the present law, we can mention the regulation of reasonable and equal use [of international rivers], which consists of coordinating hydroelectric developments in such a manner so that the interested countries will obtain maximum benefits with a minimum of damage. In the River Plate Basin, in agreements established for hydroelectric development of contiguous sectors of international rivers, the principle of distributing the energy to be produced on equal parts between bordering countries has always been accepted. This is what has been agreed upon for the exploitation of the Salto Grande Dam on the Uruguay River and the Yacyreta Dam on the Parana River, and for the development to be carried out on the Brazilian-Paraguayan sector of the Parana River.

This is in short the policy supported by Argentina--a policy which , within the context of logical reciprocal tolerance which is the line of conduct within the framework of the River Plate Basin, must lead to the harmonious exploitation of water resources through which those countries involved may obtain reasonable benefits.

[Question] Integration of the countries in the area does not seem to be improving. The Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA], the River Plate Basin, and other regional organizations seem to be experiencing a period of stagnation. What must be done to promote larger and more extensive integration among countries of the region?

[Answer] As you can appreciate, any process having as an objective the integration of a group of countries is complex. This is because the factors involved have various priorities. Among the most prominent we can mention the time schedule of each country for achieving its objectives. If we add to this the various difficulties of a political and social nature which most countries of the River Plate Basin are experiencing, we can conclude that integration is essentially a slow process which is improving through the understanding and good will shown by the parties involved as the requirements demand.

[Question] Will there be a political opening in Argentina in the near future?

[Answer] As has been publicly declared by the Argentine Government junta, the objectives of the national reorganization process are sought within a "timeframe" which cannot be defined entirely as a political but rather is a function of the nation's real needs. Within this wide context of needs and requirements there will emerge, at the proper time and properly placed within the national reorganization process, trends able to mould the future political activity of the nation--a political activity which will renew and strengthen the great hopes of the various sectors.

[Question] What is the role of the Argentine Navy within the national reorganization process and within the possible political opening?

[Answer] Since 24 March, 1976, when this new institutional process led by the three armed forces was undertaken, the navy has shared leadership and responsibility with its peers. This situation will continue until objectives in the various priority areas established by the national government have been fulfilled.

As for the role the navy is playing or will play in what you call a future political opening, I have previously explained this.

[Question] Will you be Admiral Massera's successor as navy commander, and if so, when will this be?

[Answer] The relief of commanders is the responsibility of each branch. As you know the relief of the present commanders is a subject which is constantly under study not only to avoid speculation but also to foresee any measures which such a change may cause.

Those who are waiting for any great surprises in the procedure of changes will be disappointed.

BOMB KILLS MEMBER OF BOMB SQUAD IN BUENOS AIRES

PY061516Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 6 Jan 78 PY

[Text of communique issued 5 Jan 78 by Zone I Command]

[Text] The command of Zone I reports to the people regarding an attack made in a downtown shopping center located on (?Colombres) Street in Lomas de Zamora [suburb of Buenos Aires], where a package containing explosives was found.

When members of the explosives squad arrived to answer the call of a businessman and while technicians tried to deactivate the apparatus, the bomb exploded, killing agent (Francisco Antonio Quintana), Argentine, 24 years old, married and the father of two 1 1/2-year old children. Another member of the police corps was seriously injured.

Two more explosive devices were found in the same gallery and deactivated. Subversive crime has once again shown the irresponsibility of its actions in endangering the lives of all citizens.

The entire Zone I Command acknowledges and thanks the agent who offered his life for the safety of the people.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT BEGINS WORLD TRIP

PY091158Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1905 GMT 7 Jan 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jan--According to the Central Bank press office, Central Bank President Adolfo Diz left yesterday for Madrid, the first stop on his tour through Asia and the United States.

Diz will meet in Madrid with Jose Maria Lopez de Letona, president of the Bank of Madrid, to discuss monetary and financial subjects of mutual interest. He will continue his tour to Katmandu, Nepal where, as a special guest, he will address the annual conference of governors of South Asiatic central banks.

In his speech Diz will discuss the Central Bank and monetary policy. He will later continue his tour to Japan, where he will meet with Japanese and local bank officials to discuss future issuances of Argentine bonds on the Japanese market.

Finally, he will go to San Francisco and Los Angeles where he will meet with U.S. West Coast bank officials to disucss subjects related to his area of work.

BRIEFS

PROGRAMMING SECRETARIAT RESTRUCTURED--The Economy Ministry's Secretariat of Programming and Economic Coordination has been expanded to include the Undersecretariats of Foreign Investments and Institutional Questions. The Programming Secretariat will also take over the functions of the National Institute for the Economic Integration of Latin America, which will now be dissolved. In the future the secretariat, which is headed by Guillermo Walter Klein, will include the Under Secretariats of Coordination, Institutional Questions and Foreign Investments as well as a general undersecretariat. The expansion and restructuring were ordered by an executive decree issued yesterday. The decree, No 3592, excepts the restructuring process from the rules set down by an earlier decree (No 386 of 1973) "for this one time" because of the need to put the changes into effect immediately. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 5 Jan 77 p 9 PY]

PREVENTIVE ARREST ORDERED FOR RODRIGO--The federal criminal and correctional court has confirmed the preventive arrest of former economy minister Celestino Rodrigo for his involvement in the Solidarity Crusade affair. [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 1 Jan 78 p 5 PY]

FALANGISTS ISSUE DOCUMENT AGAINST GOVERNMENT

PY091920Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1509 GMT 9 Jan 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 9 Jan--The unity committee of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] published a document here today in which they suggest that the armed forces remove themselves from the political scene "in view of the serious danger of adversely affecting its institutional meaning." The FSB, the party which co-governed with the presen regime until 1974, conducted an analysis of what, in its opinion, is the country's policical situation.

With respect to this, it points out that Bolivian citizens are undergoing a crisis because the country "has been degraded and humiliated with imposed servility." Later on it said that the excellent international market prices of raw goods such as tin and oil did not benefit the companies which exploit them. Their administrations ended up with "economic problems," according to the document.

The FSB document also made reference to the maritime negotiations which it called a failure, and a "serious political error which has led to the discredit of the Bolivian Foreign Service."

This document is in addition to another which was also disclosed during the past few hours by a group of military reserve officials, containing harsh criticisms of the government's policy and its tendency toward continuity.

PRESS, PEASANTS EXPRESS OPPOSITION TO REGIME

PY071137Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 Jan 78 PY

[Summary] A wave of hunger strikes began in Cochabamba on 2 January in support of the groups which are striking in La Paz. On that day 20 leaders and members of the local human rights assembly began their strike in the San Francisco Church. Today, 60 university students of the college of agricultural sciences have joined this strike. Students of other colleges are also getting ready to do so at 2000 today.

"In a manifesto released today the Press-Radio Accord, whose members are executives and workers of the Bolivian news media, indicated that the strikes are the result of the restricted political amnesty issued by the government shortly before Christmas.

"According to the Press-Radio Accord, the only swift way to overcome the problem is to reestablish the state of law in Bolivia, broadening the amnesty, giving full validity to the constitution, and abrogating the state security law which restricts the rights of the citizens. The manifesto added that all these actions would be effective steps toward a true democratization of the country."

Several peasant organizations have also given support to the hunger strikes. "The National Grassroots Committee of the Bolivian Peasants [Comite Nacional de Bases del Campesinado de Bolivia] issued a communique urging the government to abrogate all decrees issued in November, 1974, the state security law and all other regulations which attack and violate democratic freedoms and human rights."

Among other things the peasant committee calls for union and political freedoms, the withdrawal of troops from the mines and the discontinuation of raids and arrests carried out by Interior Ministry organs.

"The peasants express their solidarity with the strikers and demand the return of the following citizens: Hernan Siles Zuazo, Maj Ruben Sanchez, Juan Lechin Osendo, and many others who have been kept away from their beloved and their fatherland." This communique is signed by [all names phonetic] President Juan Zapata Catari and the following departmental representatives: Tomas Ramos Quispe for La Paz, Timoteo Almeida for Cochabamba, Emiliano Jardina for Potosi, Dionisio Lopez for Santa Cruz, Justo Ortega for Chuquisaca, Pedro Wilka for Oruro, Jacinto Duran for Tarija, Teodor Ruiz for Beni, and Efraim Medrano for Pando.

The National Federation of Bolivian Independent Peasants [Federacion National de Campesinos Independientes de Bolivia] issued an unsigned communique demanding a general amnesty and urging the people to struggle for a democratic and anti-imperialistic government capable of fulfilling the desires of the Bolivian people. Among other things the communique demanded the abrogation of the state security law, the liquidation of the state's repressive apparatus, the return of leaders, the reinstation of workers dismissed for participating in union activities, the autonomy of the university and freedom for labor organizations.

The communique expressed solidarity with the rejection of the draft labor code and rejected government-manipulated peasant organizations and the military-peasant pact. It expressed its opposition to the return of land to large-estate owners, to the implementation of the single real estate tax, to the sterilization of peasant women, and to the immigration of South African settlers. It concluded by repudiating Oscar Cespedes, who is trying to manipulate the peasants to put them at the service of the government, and called for the development and strengthening of the worker-student-peasant alliance as the steppingstone to the creation of a popular anti-imperialistic front.

PRESENCIA CALLS FOR REINSTATEMENT OF JUDICIARY

PY061449Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Jan 78 PY

[From the "Facetas" Program; Text of 5 January PRESENCIA editorial entitled "A Solution," written by PRESENCIA Director Huascar Cajias]

[Text] As we did said at the time, the recent amnesty had to result in just criticism and conflict because it was so restrictive. The hunger strike now underway is only one demonstration of what could have been foreseen. It was very difficult to expect the measure to be completely accepted as it was drawn up. Now we are confronting a hunger strike and we probably expect yet other reactions. It is necessary to find solutions worthy of the name, otherwise no one will be able to predict where this will lead. We can probably expect a climate of increasing protest and disorder which will (?hamper) the electoral process and the nation's much desired constitutionalization--that is to say, we are confronted with the possibility of a situation which will damage Bolivia as a whole, including the government and the people.

Let us begin by saying that we do not agree with the hunger strike as a means of obtaining justice. We know that this stand has been [word indistinct] and is difficult, but what is important is that we are aware of the force of the argument presented. What other resort is there when all the legal means to convey demands are closed, when the constitution's essential points are not in effect, when the so-called National Security Law is in force, restricting all actions in the court system? We believe that this is where the root of conflict lies. Here, too, is the possibility for a solution--presented through legal means and understood as it should be. After all, this sytem leads to justice and without it we cannot possibly think that peace and tranquillity will be acnieved.

Let us suppose that we forego this legal system. Then eventually the present concept will arrive at a factual solution. But this will involve actions which do not completely satisfy anyone, and which pave the way for new conflicts. One of the parties will fully impose its position--that is, there will be winners and losers. The former will be satisfied, but they will know that the latter will wait for another, more propitious occasion to reinitiate the struggle with even more chance of winning. This path would lead us to solutions which would not be even moderately definite. Rather, it would lead us to a continuing conflict and a permanent struggle.

However, as we were saying, there is a solution satisfactory to everyone, except of course to those who have the wrong ideas about authority, or those who wish to maintain a climate of disorder by any means. Those who favor these extremes are in the minority. This solution consists of reinstating with full force the normal judicial system, within which each party can present its reasons before impartial courts. This type of solution cannot and should not be rejected by anyone. It will not endanger anyone and it is a logical step to take within the process which we are determined to carry out in order to return to democracy with all the institutions it implies. It will safeguard everyone's rights and will be completely in accordance with Bolivia's world image--one which is certainly marred now and which will inevitably bring damaging results.

The reinstatement of the normal judicial system should include at least the renewed validity of the state's political constitution, especially with regard to the chapters concerning rights and guarantees, including--inevitably--habeas corpus, which has unfortunately been unknown to the judicial branch, an attitude which will always be criticized. The reinstatement of the judicial system should also include abolition of the state security law and the exclusive validity of the normal legislature which, by the way, was created by the present government. We would like to point out that our stand on this matter has not changed. That law was never really valid because it violated essential principles of justice and rights when it granted one institution the right to investigate, accuse, judge, sentence, and carry out punishment for political crimes while denying every right in the process. The abolition of this law is necessary to avoid new mistakes by the judicial branch. The action would mean that the judicial branch would recover all its functions, especially its duty of safeguarding strict compliance with all legal measures, including international agreements, as well as compliance with the international human rights declaration.

The abolition of the restrictions on association of all kinds, including party and union rights, in accordance with statutes which have been suspended and which should recover their validity, is required, as is approval of activities carried out in a reasonable climate. In effect, it is not fair that political proclamations can be made by the armed forces and associations linked with the government while other groups, such as the parties, cannot even have their leaders present or name their representatives--in spite of the fact that there are laws allowing this. This also happens with unions and university groups. It is as though there were great mistrust of workers, professors and students.

The return to political normality should restore validity to the essential legal principle that no one can be punished twice for the same action. For example, no one can be punished under the state security law--that is, to months or years of arrest or exile under exceptional statutes--and then have the regular courts apply common legislation in the same case. If we carefully analyze all the above, we can see that these actions must be adopted. They have been promised before the elections, and will not harm the citizens or the nation. On the contrary, we will advance more quickly toward democracy, we will advance what should be done by a few weeks or months. No one will feel ashamed or beaten, because there will be a normal legal system to which everyone will be subject. These measures should be taken quickly. They are needed for solutions. Otherwise, we repeat, there will be no solutions worthy of the name. We would see divisions among Bolivians and a very unpropitious climate would be created for the elections and for constitutionalization. In a climate of inevitable differences we should all still be able to work together.

PRESS COMMENTARY ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S TRIP

JORNAL on Paris Speech

PY092030Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Jan 78 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Position of Confidence"]

[Text] In the speech delivered at the Congressional Palace in Paris, President Jimmy Carter revealed some practical points--the new agenda--on which the exercise of democracy must be based, on the five governmental fronts: internal politics, national economy, joint defense, economic relations with allied countries, and international cooperation.

On the question of theory of democracy it is not easy to say something new--nor will it be necessary. Particularly in France where President Giscard d'Estaing, in a book which became famous despite saying nothing new, summed up the thinking of those currently responsible for the Western democracies. With a practical sense which always pervades the U.S. mind, President Carter limited himself to mentioning those points in which men in government may concretely express their democratic sincerity for the benefit of a peaceful and constructive coexistence among nations.

It is possible that the first message of the speech is that those in government should keep close to their fellow citizens and realize the permanent responsibility they have for their fellow citizens. This is the mandate of democracy, a temporary mandate given if carried out extremely well; this is the simple mission of serving and giving account of what has been done to those who, with their free vote, raised a simple citizen to the position of manager of the nation's interests.

On the question of economic policy, President Carter only reaffirmed the potential of the capitalist system to face, by adapting itself on the strength of its own virtues, new situations resulting from the unequal development of the internal economies or from the natural or deliberate creation of blocs of nations.

As for national defense and military alliance policies which continue to be necessary, Carter pointed out that there is nothing paradoxical between guaranteeing the country's security and contributing to international peace. International peace will only be secured when internal security is secured.

Finally, regarding relations between the United States and its EEC allies and with the less developed countries, Carter recalled that integral cooperation and awareness in this stage of development of each country is an indispensable condition for the adjustment of all countries to the new political and social realities of this constantly changing world.

Interpreted in the context of a trip aimed at instilling political and diplomatic responsibility in those countries which are only spectators of an international order managed by the superpowers, the speech of the U.S. President is both a commitment, as well as an appeal, to establish an ethical basis for the new practical direction of his government's foreign relations.

O ESTADO Comment

FY092130Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Jan 78 p 3 FY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "Carter Praised the U.S.-French Alliance"]

[Excerpts] Carter is the first U.S. president to visit the battlefields in Normandy, where U.S. troops landed on the famous "D-Day" on 6 June, 1944, and the U.S. military cemetery, where 9,835 soldiers are buried.

Although U.S.-French relations are now on the sunny side, as we said, Carter is interested not only in proceeding with negotiations with the Soviets on a second SALT agreement but in reestablishing the military balance between the two superpowers. He therefore wanted to reassure the Europeans with these symbolic visits. He wanted particularly to reassure the French, who are the most wary, by guaranteeing that the security of the nations of the old continent would not be weakened, but strengthened, by agreement with the Soviets and by the new U.S. weapons--the cruise missile and the neutron bomb. We know that there is opposition in some sectors of the European public opinion to the neutron bomb, a bomb which U.S. military strategists believe will offset the conventional military superiority (in tanks and planes) of the Warsaw Pact. The European joint staffs, in turn, demand that the United States make available to them the cruise missile, a relatively inexpensive weapon which is extremely effective, although not invulverable. Moreover, we know that the Europeans resented the military agreements which Kissinger concluded with the Russians because they were considered damaging to the interests of European security. The most important factor in alliances like the Atlantic Alliance is mutual confidence, which must be constantly reinforced with gestures, symbolic decisions and psychological touches. More important, however, is constant consultation among allies, an aspect which Kissinger neglected.

At this time, however, French public opinion is focused on the decisive legislative elections to be held this March. So Carter's visit to Europe, emphasizing the U.S. support for Europe, was inevitably transformed into an element in the electoral dispute, especially because the U.S. President himself decided to play the political game of the side of Giscard d'Estaing, who has practically broken with his Gaullist ally Jacques Chirac but expects to take advantage of the schism between socialists and communists, which is considered irreparable, and pull Francois Mitterrand to his side. This alliance between a liberal of the classic right and a liberal of the socialist left may seem to many broadminded democrats more natural and viable than a merging of the left, which in France was never lasting. The mismatch between Mitterrand and Marchais in fact ended in divorce even before it was consummated. By refusing to visit Chirac in the Ville Hotel and by agreeing to receive Mitterrand with great cordiality, Carter made a subtle although transparent play which, if successful, could contribute to the stability of French democracy.

JORNAL on Trip's Goals

FY092143Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Jan 78 p 10 FY

[Editorial: "The reaffirmation of the U.S. Presence"]

[Text] Within the terms of the spectacular trip undertaken by President Jimmy Carter it is worthwhile asking whether its immediate result have come up to the expectations which were created.

Teheran, Warsaw, New Delhi, Riyadh, Paris and Brussels. At a first glance nothing new seems to have taken place. On the contrary, at each of the stopovers impasses alternated with episodes which were more or less picturesque, showing that the preparation was characterized by what could be called improvisation. It must be recalled that this type of trip cannot be based on a mixture of diplomatic audacity and political generosity, on ideas concerning each subject of discussion which have been given firmness through the infallibility of U.S. prestige, or on rigid timetables. In addition, the presence of the U.S. President anywhere is possibly more important than the Department of State believes.

There was the reaffirming of a positive image in Teheran and Warsaw, confirmed in the former and suggested in the latter. He was accepted by each of his interlocutors. In New Delhi and Paris, disagreement with the very firm U.S. position on nations seeking autonomy in nuclear technology and power did not permit cordial discussion of this subject or the seeking of solutions to other associated problems. Regarding this subject, it is foreseeable that the situation will be repeated when Jimmy Carter visits Brasilia.

On the Middle East, we cannot avoid the feeling that everything was much better when the Arabs and Israelis were far removed from mediation attempts and the influence of third parties. The general impression is that the hope for peace in the very near future has now died down. The positions of the two sides have again been announced in an uncompromising manner, and the independence and impartiality of the Carter government seems to have been reduced with the clear support given to the proposal outlined by Cairo.

Could this trip, then, have been a failure?

When two chiefs of state meet, the apparent results of the talks are, in general, completely different from the results which are implemented--without, at times, the events appearing to be related. The Carter administration's policy has been characterized by determination for programmed implementation of established projects which have been previously tested, by coordination concerning a very clear line of high regard for the individuality of each country and each region, and by the current work concerning respect for human rights. When the President arrived in Warsaw, it was not by chance that he chose this city instead of Budapest or Prague to speak about democracy and to leave a vivid image of a democratic statesman. When he travelled to India, poor and remote and therefore vulnerable to the influence and offers of third parties, it was not only to the poor Hindu that he spoke but to every country in that continent which is still able to maintain democratic ideas and objectives, resisting incessant attempts to get them to join Russian or Chinese socialism even though they are at the economic and military mercy of these two countries. When the President broke forth in the middle of the theater of the Middle East peace and war operations he must solemnly confirmed the commitment which the entire West desires and supports: a just, legal and humanly just peace in the region--and only this type of peace.

And in Paris, when he resists the temptation to cordially agree with the French Government's view concerning nuclear policy, on the one hand he safeguards U.S. principles (and interests) to which he is committed; and on the other, with the reaffirmation of his government's support for NATO structures and military arrangement--which were repeated in Brussels--he fully quietens the West's fears concerning the permanent threat of the Warsaw Pact forces.

Thus, the trip has exactly served the objectives for which it was programmed. In addition to the above facts there is one more, perhaps the most important: At a time when the president's domestic image is waning due to lack of success in such matters as inflation, employment and energy, which were frontline banners during his campaign, there is nothing like making a trip, a long-range trip, to other capitals in order to concentrate U.S. public attention on its own president.

TRADE ADVANTAGE WITH EAST EUROPE GROWING

PY092358Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Jan 78 p 24 PY

[By Milano Lopes]

[Excerpts] Brasilia--The most realistic official estimates indicate that in 1977 Brazil exported some $1.2 billion to East European countries which, when added to the $1.086 billion exported in 1976 and the $821 million in 1975, makes exports over a 3-year period total more than $3 billion. Moreover, during the same period, Brazilian imports ($209 million in 1975 and $250 million in 1976) should be less than $800 million, a 4-1 ratio which is becoming increasingly more cumbersome for the socialists.

Evidence of this is that in 1977 the Soviet Union, our greatest partner among the communist countries, reduced its imports of Brazilian products (basically of raw materials), a tendency which should keep up this year unless Brazil makes an effort to reduce the imbalance, since the Soviets consider a change in policy to be very improbable.

To reduce the imbalance, the solution indicated in government circles responsible for foreign trade policy is that Brazil should increase its imports of basic inputs from socialist countries, especially fertilizers and chemical products. There are technical limitations on manufactured goods caused by political restrictions concerning the entrance of experts from those countries, in addition to the natural difficulties of replacing the traditional supplying markets such as the United States, Europe and even Japan.

Regarding bilateral mechanisms regulating trade between Brazil and East Europe, right now there are nine trade and payment agreements, eight of which are in operation. Adjustments with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia provide that exchange should be done in convertible money. Others include the money-of-convenience payment system, with a settling of accounts at the end of every yearly period.

A government analyst comments: "In addition, Brazilian trade with the Soviets, the Czechoslovaks and Yugoslavs represents 49.5 percent of overall transactions with the communist bloc, and since the system used with them involves freely convertible money, the mechanism of "clearing" affects only half of the trade with East Europe.

Another fact considered by the officials is that current surpluses with Poland, the GDR, Bulgaria and Romania are used, through mechanisms implemented by the Central Bank, to promote Brazilian exports to the area, not being used in this manner to acquire unnecessary equipment or being allowed to become immobile (because they are periodically liquidated).

Government thinking, especially of technicians directly involved in foreign trade policy, is that transactions with the communist block must constitute an activity complementary to our trade and not be a substitute for our traditional relations with the West.

Data for the first half of 1977 reveal that Brazil exported $601 million worth of products to East Europe and imported $143 million, providing a surplus of $458 million. Some direct transactions were made from country to country without the participation of intermediaries, including a sizable recent purchase of coffee by Poland.

The Soviet Union this year will order shoes and "jeans," Poland intends to expand its purchase of iron ore, and there are also good prospects with Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

The following table indicates the position of Brazilian trade with East Europe during the first half of 1977, at country level:

Trade balance with East Europe

Period: January-June, 1977 In $1,000's (Free on Board)

| Countries | Exports | Imports | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|
| The GDR | 67,832 | 17,201 | 50,631 (plus) |
| Bulgaria | 15,325 | 476 | 14,849 (plus) |
| Hungary | 43,507 | 2,189 | 41,318 (plus) |
| Yugoslavia | 109,577 | 20,173 | 89,404 (plus) |
| Poland | 66,082 | 54,068 | 12,014 (plus) |
| Romania | 24,877 | 31,570 | 6,693 (minus) |
| Czechoslovakia | 20,334 | 15,256 | 5,078 (plus) |
| USSR | 254,219 | 2,290 | 251,929 (plus) |
| Eastern Europe | 601,753 | 143,223 | 458,530 (plus) |

Source: CECEX/CIEF [Foreign Trade Department/Centro de Informacoes Economico-Fiscais]. The Executive Secretariat of COLESTE [Coordinating Group for Trade with the Socialist Countries of Eastern Europe]

SIMONSEN WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN FIGUEREIDO GOVERNMENT

PY0914302Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Jan 78 p 8 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen categorically asserted yesterday that "in no way" will he participate in General Figueiredo's government. He emphasized that he has already denied several times that he will stay in the ministry, but even so his name has been mentioned in regard to several posts, and he has decided to stop making any more denials because "I have work to do."

Simonsen reminded reporters who were questioning him about presidential succession and about the possibility of his remaining in the ministry that "the minister is nominated in Portuguese but fired in Latin--ad nutum" and he asserted: "I can even be fired tomorrow."

Regarding General Figueiredo's view concerning economic policy, even though Simonsen initially refused to answer, he then suggested that the candidate be asked the question, and said additionally that "in general terms they are the same as President Geisel's because he belongs to the Geisel government."

MINISTRY RELEASES FINAL VOTING RESULTS

PY071628Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 0930 GMT 7 Jan 78 PY

[Text] According to the final figures released by the Interior Ministry, 5,542,581 persons voted in the national consultation held last Wednesday: 4,173,547 voted Yes, which represents 75.30 percent of the votes; 1,130,185 voted No, 20.39 percent of the total; and 238,849 votes were Null or Blank, which is 4.31 percent.

The Interior Ministry report indicates that the Yes vote include 2,197,078 women and 1,936,019 men. The No votes include 487,649 women and 637,442 men. [Breakdown of male and female votes will not equal total figures because there were a few "mixed" voting stations where separate tallies of male and female voters were not kept.] The number of voting stations in the entire country was 24,117.

LEADERS 'UNCONCERNED' OVER BEAGLE CHANNEL ISSUE

PY100132Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0005 GMT 10 Jan 78 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 9 Jan--Adm Jose Toribio Merino, commander of the Chilean Navy, today left on vacation, apparently unconcerned over the show of force in the south by the Argentine Navy.

Gen Hermann Brady, Chilean defense minister, announced that he will be absent starting from 10 January on his annual vacation.

In the meantime, President Augusto Pinochet is getting ready to travel to Concepcion, 525 km south of Santiago, next Wednesday to open an industrial fair.

These events seem to show the tranquillity with which the Chilean Government is awaiting the Argentine decision on the almost 100-year-old controversy regarding the Beagle Channel, which joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in the southern part of the hemisphere.

FOREIGN OIL INVESTMENTS OF $1 BILLION EXPECTED

PY071743Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 0930 GMT 7 Jan 78 PY

[Text] According to an economic report published by the Chilean Mortgage and Development Bank, Chile will receive foreign investment of approximately $1 billion for oil exploration. The publication states that the information was received from the Latin American Energy Organization, OLADE, headquartered in Quito, Ecuador. According to this organization, foreign investment will come to Chile in response to new guidelines for exploitation of hydrocarbons.

LABOR LEADER SEES RISE OF 'NEW UNIONISM'

PY092332Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 9 Jan 78 PY

[Undated statement by Mario Salgado, president of the Commerce and Industry Workers Union Central--recorded]

[Text] I believe that the 4 January consultation was not a big deception for the labor sector or the government. From my personal point of view, the great losers were international Marxism and the unwanted politicians.

Not only the commerce and industry workers but all workers showed that they are tired of political chicanery, that what they want is to live in a dignified country [words indistinct].

I believe that this makes us realize that syndicalism and unionism are strong forces in this country and that they are beginning to have a new future. The basis for a new type of syndicalism and a new type of unionism, a living apolitical force which is trying to build its own destiny, can be established here. We union leaders realized that the great forces which fought Marxism just before 11 September are still latent. What is now needed--and this is the responsibility also of leaders in the business sector and in the government--is to guide this basis to a path which may become a link between civilians and the armed forces.

This unionism must be essentially nationalistic and independent, as a new force and an experience which is new probably throughout the world. To be frank, even though our country is small and poor, even though we have many problems, we have set an example of dignity for countries which believe they are highly developed, to Western democracies, considering that our small country, Chile, and its workers have shown that they are building the destiny of their country and are setting a new mark in history. I think that this is a great responsibility--to create a new structure, a new democracy based precisely on the labor power, [words indistinct] that integration excluding contingent politics of the extreme factions of the left or the right.

Regarding the workers of the commerce and industrial sector, I think we must structure our grassroots and unite our union even more. This is a union that has suffered a lot because the burden on its shoulders has been hard. To be frank, [words indistinct] the anonymous worker who duly listened to his leaders and thought it over. He had financial problems, but the good of the country came first. I also think that this is a great responsibility for us. It is true that many of us feel tired because of the burden we have carried these recent years, but I believe this gives us new strength to continue struggling, because we are realizing that the grassroots [words indistinct] because many (?tasks) were fulfilled in silence and anonymously. We are reviewing the actions of each of us. The workers know who is who, they know when a leader is legal and they know how to overcome their problems and achieve greatness for the country.

Those in power should consider their steps, and before cutting back a worker, before massive cutbacks, should review what we have gone through. Wealth must be justly shared with workers because businessmen must look over and care for the wellbeing of their workers. This will make their relationship more professional. Businessmen must also think about General Pinochet's statement. He said that they should pay their taxes and fulfill the laws on social benefits, and that, mainly, they should not deceive workers. Our essential aim has been and will continue to be to defend the interests of workers. I believe it is really time for businessmen to think about recent events, since we all can see that they have had great effect.

ELN COMMUNIQUE REVEALS RETURN OF COMMANDERS FROM CUBA

PA080411Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0211 GMT 8 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 7 Jan (LATIN)--The self-styled National Liberation Army (ELN) today threatened to execute as a traitor its former theorist Ricardo Lara Parada, who was released on Thursday after serving 4 years in prison. In a communique released today on its thirteenth founding anniversary, the ELN said that "traitor Lara Parada's blood will have to be shed because the people can tolerate certain things but not forgive them."

Lara Parada was arrested by regular army forces in 1973 and, according to the ELN, his confessions made possible the "Anori operation," during which several guerrillas were arrested.

The ELN added that "two new commanders who have learned modern guerrilla tactics and who will take over the training of our combatants" have recently returned from Cuba.

SECURITY BODIES, MILITARY JUDGES CONFLICT

PA091547Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2115 GMT 8 Jan 78 PA

[By Farid Camel]

[Text] Bogota, 8 Jan (AFP)--A conflict existing between Colombia's security bodies and the military justice system came to light here today when military judges ordered the release of several alleged guerrillas for lack of evidence. So far the government has remained neutral. In view of the arrests carried out by the secret police, which is known here as the F-2, judicial sources in this capital have noted that these arrests have all the characteristics of a "witch hunt."

The conflict began with the arrest on 22 December of seven men accused by the F-2 of being part of the Popular Self-Defense Forces, a new guerrilla movement. The arrests were carried out at a high school south of Bogota where, according to police spokesmen, a guerrilla school operated. In the past few days, however, six of the alleged guerrillas--including the school's principal, sociologist Hector Charry--were released. The military judge handling the case confirmed that the charges against them and the secret agents, statements to the effect that the accused were planning terrorist actions, were false. Those plans, the police had said, including the bombing of several radio stations in Bogota.

Only one of the alleged guerrillas remains in jail. According to official spokesman he is a Brazilian citizen who is described as an expert in guerrilla operations. There was a similar case several months ago when several persons who had been arrested on charges of being members of rebel groups were released. The most notorious case is that in which 10 persons were arrested and charged with murdering Army Inspector Gen Arturo Rincon. After remaining in prison for 1 year, they were released when it was proven that they were innocent. In this case, the accused faced a court martial.

In the meantime the disagreements between security bodies and military judges continue to grow. Judicial circles have charged that there is a witch hunt in the country. The government has yet to respond to this charge, which was made public by the Colombian news media. However, according to political observers it could have repercussions in Colombia's Congress.

LABOR CENTRALS DECRY PREVAILING SITUATION

PAC61610Y Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--The National Trade Union Council said today that the consolidation of the labor centrals' unity of action will counteract the [word indistinct] and will press for concrete solutions from the national government in 1978.

In a lengthy document signed by Juan Pastor Perez, (?president) of the Trade Union Confederation of Workers of Colombia, Hernando Rodriguez and Hernando (Baquero) of the Union of Workers of Colombia, Manuel Felipe Hurtado and [name indistinct] of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia, and Julio Roberto Gomez and Pablo Emilio Pinzon of the General Labor Confederation, the working class reiterates its position that in order to put an end to the Colombian people's difficult situation, President Alfonso Lopez must respond to the nine-point memorandum drafted and presented to him last year.

Labor leader Miguel Antonio Caro reads for this newscast an excerpt of the document released by the National Trade Union Council:

[Begin recording] We the workers view with great concern the advances being made by the armed forces' most aggressive and coupist sectors. We are alarmed to see that the president's response to a letter of defiance from the military commands has been one of tolerance and condescension. The militarization of the cities under the pretext of fighting crime has simply become another means of repression. It would seem that the public opinion is being acclimated to future actions of greater significance and scope.

Another thing that greatly alarms us is the prevalence of immorality. Particularly alarming is the impunity that permits the irregularities reported each day by the oligarchic press itself--which implicate members of parliament and higher military echelons as well as public administration officials and those of other sectors--to go unpunished. This situation has reached such serious proportions that the president himself says he knows persons implicated in kidnapings, members of the Mafia and other criminals, but he abstains from identifying them. There is also no knowledge that he has intervened to have them sanctioned.

On the other hand, [words indistinct] two labor centrals, members of the National Trade Union Council, of being implicated one way or the other in the assassination of Jose Raquel Mercado. In view of such accusations, we respectfully but firmly demand that light be shed on this subject. Of course, we do not ignore that the purpose of these maneuvers is to confront the labor centrals in order to destroy their unity. But being aware of this situation, we emphatically state that no divisionist maneuver will make us return to the old days. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEGATIVE TRADE BALANCE--The Colombian Government announced today that the nation will have a trade balance deficit of $293 million in 1977. Foreign Trade Institute Acting Director Hernando Arciniega said today at noon that the drought was one of the negative factors which affected the volume of exports since the government was compelled to prevent the export of several agricultural products in order to supply the domestic market. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Dec 77 PA]

COMMUNISTS EXPRESS ALARM OVER NATIONAL DEBT

PA071854Y Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 29 Dec 77 p 3 PA

[Text] Guayaquil, 28 Dec--In a New Year's message, the Ecuadorean Communist Party led by Pedro Saad, condemned what it called "an orgy of squandering, deals and theft which has reached terrible extremes" while the situation of the people becomes increasingly desperate.

Severe criticism was voiced about the national debt, which is mortgaging the nation's future.

The Communist Party added that "we cannot continue tolerating the violation of labor and democratic rights," and called for the abrogation of anti-labor decrees and all those affecting the peope.

The party emphasized that state funds should not be used to further enrich the exploiters or to satisfy "the greed of a few," but should be invested in basic projects to improve the national standard of living, health, housing and education.

The party added that it was necessary to promote the country's industrial development, but noted that this must be done "firmly directed toward the creation of a powerful state sector in the national economy."

The Communists urged the people to participate in the referendum, but stipulated that they should vote for the proposed new constitution. "We vigorously condemn the reactionary campaign in favor of casting null votes because it is aimed at maintaining the present dictatorship or to sponsor new adventures by the most reactionary sectors."

COALITION CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT VIOLENCE

PA092158Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2342 GMT 8 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 8 Jan (EFE)--The recently created Popular Coalition, which is made up of four political parties and an independent group, today issued a strong protest against "the violence promoted by the government." In a communique made public today, the coalition formed by the Christian Democratic Party, the Conservative Party, the Democratic National Union and the Progressive Social Front [as received] denounces the "persecution and abuses committed against popular leaders and organizations," as well as "the repression against, and the jailing of, political leaders and militants." The communique is also critical of the "maliciously created and efficiently promoted" rumors about alleged links between political sectors and the persons allegedly responsible for the kidnaping and murder of Quito industrialist Antonio Briz.

Luis Gomez Izquierdo, a former minister and director of the Democratic National Union, was arrested on Friday. A few days before his arrest he strongly attacked the government for arresting his son, a student in Quito's Catholic University, apparently in connection with the police investigations into the kidnaping and murder of Briz. These two arrests and others that have been reported by the local news media were carried out only a few days before the referendum scheduled for 15 January. The referendum is to decide on the new constitution that will be adopted in Ecuador following seven and a half years of de facto regimes.

EL COMERCIO COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT'S 30 DEC NEWS CONFERENCE

PA090155Y Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 2 Jan 78 p 2 PA

[Editorial: "President Morales Bermudez' news conference"]

[Text] Dates such as that marking the end of one year and the arrival of another are usually chosen by the most important figures in each country to make public statements and declarations. In the nearly 2-hour news conference he held with local and foreign newsmen on 30 December, Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti, chief of the armed and police forces revolutionary government, frankly answered all questions with a broadness not usually found in other politicians and statesmen. Among the questions asked there were some that dealt with the economy, others were of a strictly political nature, and still others concerned international policy or were related to the national newspapers. In order not to leave anything out, there were also certain questions which, although not straight to the point, were nonetheless answered because they helped explain and throw light on certain areas that some people stubbornly seek to cast doubts on. As we previously reported, at the end of his lengthy news conference, the chief of state expressed to each and every one of those present his good wishes for 1978.

We believe it is our duty to comment on the principal points of the news conference in order to contribute to the necessary debate on issues which, today more than ever, hold the attention of all Peruvians. As our readers may have noticed yesterday when reading our version of the conference, we must say that, understandably, the dialog developed in total freedom. The newsmen's questions jumped from one topic to the next, and on several occasions even touched on one subject more than once. In an attempt to organize the subjects, we will now begin by referring to a topic that directly concerns journalism and the freedom of the press.

The president was explicit regarding this: "Let us not engage in demagoguery regarding the freedom of the press," he said to begin, and he recalled past times, both distant and recent, in which this important issue was handled differently. He affirmed that the existing regulations will be improved. "We do not intend to go back on the degree of freedom of the press that we have given Peru," the president said. And he added: "We do believe that in our country--in accordance with our principles, our objectives and our present efforts--we should have freedom. Freedom, but not libertinism." "Because I would like to ask the gentlemen of the national and foreign press who are present here if we do not already have a high degree of freedom of the press in Peru." [quotation marks as published]

Such a lengthy news conference on such a variety of topics forces us for the time being to jump to another subject in order to include, even if in passing, a comment on the president's statements on the national economy and its relation to foreign institutions and interests. The first of these points touched on at the news conference concerned the domestic effort to overcome the crisis, an effort to which the chief of state has often referred. Regarding this, the president said that as long as the international economic "order" retains its present unjust terms, "there will be no solution for Peru, the Third World or the underdeveloped countries." As an example, he referred to copper, which we now export in larger amounts but at lower prices. For Peru, this represents a loss of $1.6 billion.

Regarding our international financial problems, the president clearly explained that Peru is currently negotiating with the International Monetary Fund "because there is no other place in the world to negotiate." [paragraph continues]

He then remarked that something very strange is happening with U.S. private banks, which previously opened their vaults when Peru obtained stand-by credits from the IMF, but this time they have closed them. "Why?" Morales Bermudez rhetorically asked. "I think that a circle is being closed around Peru," perhaps because of political interests which do not want Peru to move ahead. A few minutes later, and in answer to another question on the subject, the president reiterated his belief there there is a political movement against Peru. For what purpose? That of radicalizing the Peruvian process? "I will not accept it as long as I remain here," the president responded firmly.

General Morales Bermudez answered many other questions in great detail, occasionally inserting humorous expressions. At all times he remained cordial toward the press, displaying his talent and his extraordinary statesmanship, which he combines so well--sometimes with excessive humbleness--with his institutional mission as leader of the Peruvian revolution.

COMMUNIST YOUTH REBELS AGAINST CEN AL COMMITTEE

PA052230Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1933 GMT 4 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 4 January (AFP)--A split in the Peruvian Communist Party (orthodox) was confirmed today when the Communist Youth's national executive committee rebelled against the Central Committee led by Jorge del Prado. Del Prado said here that a political center, which had been seized in mid-December by "infiltrated bourgeois elements," had just been recovered, while the youth organization said the center had been taken from it by "revisionist elements."

Jorge del Prado said in a communique that the incident is bad for the Communist Party because the party "is the best guarantee of the popular unity needed to defeat the reactionaries in the constituent assembly." He added that the rebel elements, censured by the Central Committee, criticized the party for having supported the regime of former president Juan Velasco Alvarado even though this policy had been approved by the movement's highest leadership.

On the other hand, the Communist Youth's National Executive Committee said that for some time "an internal struggle has been going on against reformist tendencies" within the party.

It asserted that this is an acute crisis resulting from "a liquidation offensive on the part of this group of reformists entrenched in the political committee."

Finally, it added that those directly responsible for this tendency are Gustavo Espinoza, the former secretary general of the Communist Labor Central, Mario Ugarte and Ruben Molleapaza.

DETAILS OF GUADALAJARA BOMBINGS REPORTED

FL092122Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish to ANSA Buenos Aires 2107 GMT 9 Jan 78 FL

[Excerpts] Guadalajara, Jalisco State, 9 Jan (ANSA-INFORMEX)--Terrorists were quite active here this morning when they exploded six bombs within a period of 5 hours, resulting in one person being injured and material damage of $0.5 million.

It has been unofficially reported that three terrorist members of the clandestine "People's Union" have been arrested as they were placing explosive devices in different parts of the city (800 kilometers west of the capital of the republic).

According to police, the bombs were powerful and professionally made with "timing mechanisms and sophisticated explosives." The blasts damaged bank branches in one of which a person was injured, a trade union office of the General Labor Confederation (CGT) and a Finance Secretariat office.

Police do not rule out other bombings and are "combing" the city in search of more explosives.

It is believed that the attacks are in "revenge" for the police action last Thursday in the capital of the republic in which three terrorists were killed and several safe houses destroyed.

MEXICO, PRC SIGN SPORTS AGREEMENT

PA091204Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2204 GMT 8 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Jan (EFE)--Mexico and the PRC today signed a sports exchange agreement that is to be implemented this year.

In June, Mexico will send to the PRC its men's basketball team, representing the labor sector. During the same month, a Mexican volleyball delegation will travel to the PRC, and in August a fencing team will visit. Meanwhile, in March the PRC will send to Mexico its national women's basketball team, and in August it will send its men's and women's national volleyball youth teams.

UNESCO DIRECTOR DENOUNCES TRANSNATIONAL NEWS MONOPOLY

FL092107Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish to ANSA Buenos Aires 2102 GMT 9 Jan 78 FL

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Jan (ANSA-INFORMEX)--UNESCO Director General Amadou Mokhtar M'Bow, after arriving from Havana, Cuba, and talking with President Jose Lopez-Portillo, has denounced the existence of a transnational news monopoly. He told the press that the developing countries are always complaining that the news from industrialized countries is all that is taken into account and the latter countries constantly report on life styles that hurt the national values of the former. Mokhtar M'Bow, who today goes to Bogota, Colombia, also spoke of the urgent need to establish a new international news order in the face of the negative influence on the objectivity of information exercised by the developed countries.

BRIEFS

SILVER PRODUCTION--Mexico City, 7 Jan (ANSA-INFORMEX)--According to Mining Development Commission estimates, Mexican silver production in 2977 was 48.2 million troy ounces, 13 percent more than in 1976. [Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish to ANSA Buenos Aires 2106 GMT 7 Jan 78 FL]

9 JANUARY 1964 INCIDENTS COMMEMORATED

PA091726 [Editorial Report PA] Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish at 1350 GMT on 9 January 1978 begins live broadcast of the ceremony commemorating the events of 9 January 1964 from the Porras Plaza in Panama City in which government officials, students and labor, professional and civic organizations are taking part. The ceremony begins with a 1-minute speech by Panamanian Labor Minister Adolfo Ahumada who recalls the importance of 9 January to the Panamanian struggle for sovereignty over all its territory. He says that the present government has dedicated all its efforts to attaining the goals of the struggle.

Following Ahumada, the ceremony announcer introduces Father Jose Quezada, who performs a religious ceremony. The religious ceremony ends at 1412 GMT.

At 1415 GMT Mario Panther, secretary general of the Federation of Panamanian Students (FEP), begins to speak. He speaks for 17 minutes.

Following Panther's address, the announcer says that the people present at the ceremony will now make a pilgrimage to the Amador Cemetery, to the tomb of Panamanian martyr Ascanio Arosemena. He then describes some of the banners which the marchers are carrying, denouncing the presence of U.S. military bases and U.S. maneuvers against the ratification of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Some of the banners read: "We shall not accept any blackmail from U.S. senators!" "Military bases out!" "This is the FEP. The FEP is in the street marking our unity!" The announcer says that National Guard members are escorting the marchers and that coffins representing the Panamanian martyrs are being carried in the procession. The march, in which over 7,000 people are participating, deviates from the schedules route of the procession along Avenida Central to the 4th of July Avenue, the dividing line between Panama City and the Canal Zone.

At 1512 GMT the station announcer says that the procession has passed the Amador Cemetery and is headed toward the Bridge of the Americas. He continues to describe the procession, which has now swelled to over 10,000 people.

At 1538 GMT the procession reaches the center of the bridge and begins to shout slogans such as "Down with the oligarchy!" "Fatherland or death, we shall win!" "The Panamanian martyrs demand justice!" and so forth.

At 1545 GMT, several people begin to speak while standing in the center of the Bridge of the Americas. An unidentified student opens the speeches, saying that today the Panamanian people are reminding the "colossus of the north that this national territory belongs to us." He calls for unity to attain total Panamanian sovereignty over all the nation's territory. He ends his 3-minute speech at 1548 GMT.

At 1550 GMT Ivan Zurita, president of the Panamanian Newsmen's Association, speaks. He says: "When the Panamanian Newsmen's Association called for this demonstration, we said and repeat here today that it is our people's vigorous reply on 9 January to the imperialist maneuvers of the U.S. Senate. We said this was the reply and repeat it with a 'no' to the amendments which threaten our sovereignty. We said and repeat also that the commemoration of 9 January today was the proper time to tell the United States that the flags held up by the heroes of 9 January 1964 continue on high, that we continue the fight for the nation's sovereignty and the struggle for independence."

"When we left the city streets, passed the cemetery and came to this stop, the center of Panamanian nationality, we came to say that we are ready to rescue this resource, making this last attempt at rescuing it by peaceful means of negotiation. We must say to the United States and the world, to our friends and enemies, that if this last attempt at rescue through peaceful means fails, we will make good the words, the cry and the will of the 9 January 1964 martyrs; that if ratification fails, we will take up arms for liberation. Fatherland or death, we will overcome!" His 5-minute speech ends at 1555 GMT.

Following Zurita, Nancy de Wong of the Panamanian Womens' Association begins to speak at 1556 GMT. She says that the democratic women of Panama will continue to defend Panama's territory and rights and nothing will stop the Panamanian people. She ends her 1-minute remarks at 1557 GMT. De Wong then leads the participants in shouting anti-imperialist slogans.

At 1559 GMT FEP Secretary General Mario Panther again speaks. He says that the procession has come to the Bridge of the Americas because the bridge belongs to Panama and to say to imperialism that nothing can stop the liberation struggle. He then says: "We have not forgotten the 9 January martyrs. That is why we are here and set the deadline we gave before. If in the coming 3 months there is not a just solution for our people, the treaty's ratification by the Senate, then the United States will have to expect from the progressive forces in Panama, from the combative and glorious Federation of Panamanian Students, whatever reply is necessary. We repeat our repudiation of the presence of blackmailing senators in our country."

Concluding his 5-minute speech at 1604 GMT, Panther asks that all in attendance sing the Panamanian national anthem, which is done. The procession then begins to leave the Bridge of the Americas for Amador Cemetery. Panama city domestic service returns to its studios at 1620 GMT and says that it will resume live coverage when the procession reaches Amador Cemetery.

Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish at 1650 GMT on 9 January 1978 resumes live broadcast of the 9 January commemoration ceremony from Amador Cemetery in Panama City.

FEP member Angel Gomez opens the ceremony at 1651 GMT. He says that the internal counterevolutionary elements present today must be denounced and remarks: "We have been astonished by the constant visits of proconsuls or those who in their position as senators are making trips to our country. They have even had the nerve to suggest amendments to the treaties approved by the majority of our people. In honor of the persons who fell in this struggle, we must demand a halt to these visits." He comments that unity of all Panamanians must be established in order to guarantee full sovereignty over all the nation's territory. Gomez ends his 4-minute speech at 1654 GMT.

An unidentified speaker then addresses the rally, saying that the current national liberation struggle has matured and that the Panamanian people reaffirm before the tomb of Ascanio Arosemena the readiness to defend and continue the nation's conquests. The 3-minute speech ends at 1657 GMT.

At 1657 GMT FEP member Pastor Falconer speaks. He remarks:

"Our people, the united people, have paraded thru the main streets of the city and have arrived at what belongs to them, part of their territory which imperialism wants to snatch away. They have arrived with one clear thought. They have demonstrated that they are demanding with greater force the departure of imperialism from the Canal Zone, that they are demanding with all their courage the ratification of the Torrijos-Carter treaties by the U.S. Senate and that they will never accept imperialist amendments that move away from the real revolutionary and patriotic sense of the new treaties." [applause]

"Also, they have clearly established their highest rejection of the organization of the traditional political parties which left such sad memories in the country.

"Our people have demanded before Ascanio Arosemena, before all the martyrs that have fallen, that these parties which organized corruption, which organized immorality in our country, which stole from the public treasury, which blackmailed our people, which deceived them, which kept them in a state of illiteracy, backwardness and poverty never to return."

Falconer then states that the people will continue the struggle for sovereignty until total victory. His 6-minute address ends at 1703 GMT.

At 1704 GMT an unidentified Panamanian mother speaks, stating her understanding of the grief felt by the mothers who have lost children in the struggle for national liberation. She ends her 1-minute remarks at 1705 GMT. The live transmission ends at 1706 GMT.

## Speech by Student Leader

PA0917102Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1415 GMT 9 Jan 78 PA

[Speech by Mario Panther, Federation of Panamanian Students secretary general, at rally in Porras Plaza in Panama City commemorating the 9 January 1964 incidents--live]

[Text] Fellow citizens: Exactly 14 years ago our student youth decided to enforce respect for our nation's legitimate right to raise its flag in the Canal Zone, our territory. Exactly 14 years ago that honest and patriotic youth was vilely massacred by the Yankee soldiers while demanding respect for that right. Today, we stand here witnesses that the Ascanio Arosemenas, the January martyrs, have not been forgotten by the Panamanian people; that today, more than ever before, the principles for which they fell are still upheld; that today, more than ever before, we are committed until the end to the total liberation of our fatherland.

Now, in the name of these companions, we ask for a minute of silence. [minute of silence observed]

This 9 January has a new dimension. It finds us exactly at a time when the promise by commander Torrijos of negotiating a treaty in full view of the people, which would be ratified only by our people, has been fulfilled. This 9 January finds us at a time when there has also been internal sedition in the country. Sectors opposing the leadership of the revolutionary process are taking advantage of the present political situation to regroup their forces. Also at this time, we see that the U.S. Senate is delaying the ratification of the Torrijos-Carter treaty, a tactic to maneuver against making more profound the process of national liberation.

Efforts are being made to use the treaty's ratification as a weapon of diplomatic blackmail, as a weapon of moral blackmail, as a weapon of economic and military blackmail to condition the route of the liberation struggle in our country. They understand perfectly that what is happening to our country is not accidental. They know that in our country national awareness and our people's political maturity are growing. They know that after the 23 October plebiscite the struggle in our country acquired a new dimension, which requires the political organization of our people. They know that our people are prepared for greater struggles. They know of the maturity and consciousness which enable our people to understand that the Torrijos-Carter treaty, despite its negative aspects, was a step forward in the struggle against imperialism, in the deepening of the national liberation process. They know that this is not accidental, that it has been growing.

In 1947 the Filos-Hines agreement was rejected. In 1958 and 1959 our youth showed their heroism. And we can still remember the glorious events of January 1964. We remember the rejection of the three treaties in one which were to be imposed upon our people in 1967. As a result of this ascending movement, of this development of the national consciousness, our people can be cited for having incited the revolutionary sensibility of our military to cause on 11 October 1968 a new political situation in the country which was to direct the struggle along the path of national liberation, making our people's watchwords official in the sense that they were taken up by the revolutionary government. They know that the struggle of progressive forces in our country is ascending and for this reason they want to curb this process of national liberation.

That is precisely why so many senators are coming to our country: to blackmail us, to demand conditions for the treaty's ratification. On this day the Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP] wants to say that it repudiates the presence of senators who come to our country to tell us what we have to do and what we can do. [applause]

We denounce the role these senators want to play in our country and we denounce the fact that this attitude of demanding conditions, of saying which laws they like and which they dislike, of saying that we must return to the times of politicking parties and the like, is a scandalous intervention in the internal affairs of our country which our people cannot permit under any circumstances. [applause]

However, this pressure for the return of traditional parties is not accidental. Our country's enemies--U.S. imperialism and the local lackeys of the oligarchy--want to create conditions which will enable them to legalize in our country a political structure which will be able to thwart the progress of our national liberation. That is the reason why they are trying to gain seats as representatives in the coming elections.

We want to warn people about this because the FEP definitely repudiates any demand for the return of traditional political parties. [applause] It is not a pressing necessity in our country. We have no reason to be interested in those who for 9 years did not even have the gallantry or bravery to participate in the liberation struggle in our country. We have no reason to be interested in the welfare of those who cowardly fled the country and then started saying what we must do. [applause]

What we are interested in is the political organization of our people. What we are interested in is to strengthen, consolidate and develop even more the structures of popular power. For this reason, the coming election of representatives will find the FEP in each corregimiento of the country guaranteeing that those who win are the genuine representatives of our people. [applause]

The objectives for which the 9 January martyrs died have still to be attained. Our people have not forgotten. We have said we agree with the route chosen by our people of winning the struggle through peaceful means, the route of negotiations. However, we cannot be too patient either because our people's patience is obviously wearing thin. Ratification of the treaty is being delayed and the U.S. society knows that we need the treaty's ratification. We need the treaty's ratification to place those energies and resources at the service of our people, to meet their needs. Our country has a big economic problem. It has a health problem, an education problem, illiteracy. There is a tremendous unemployment problem in our country. We cannot continue waiting. For this reason, we, conscious of our responsibility, want to state the following: We repeat what we have said publicly, that if in the next 3 months the U.S. Senate does not approve the Torrijos-Carter treaty, we will consider that the United States is not interested in the peaceful route, and if the United States is not interested in the route of negotiations, the peaceful route, the FEP, with all the progressive forces and our people, reserves the right to give the necessary reply for the continuation of the struggle. [applause]

Today we are again showing great maturity. We have said that in the new phase of the struggle we will need massive mobilizations. We will need greater unity. For this reason, today's march should be very united, following our people's watchwords. All is one, we will participate in the march which will take us to the martyr's tomb. Praise be to the January martyrs! A people united will never be vanquished! One territory, one flag! The Federation of Panamanian Students is on the march! Nothing and nobody can stop it!

Radio Commentary

PA1100309Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 9 Jan 78 PA

[Station commentary: "Importance and Projections of 9 January"]

[Text] Today, just like 14 years ago, those Panamanians among us who keep aloft the banners of struggle for the final attainment of our liberation accompany the martyrs who fell in one of the stages in the battle we are currently waging for our sovereignty in the so-called Canal Zone.

But today's event was not like those of previous years. It was not passive, it was not a mere recitation of written speeches or a more or less routine program. No. Today's event was militant, combative and revolutionary because that is how our struggle to achieve our most cherished sovereign aspirations now demands.

To understand the significance and projections of 9 January 1964, we must place that date within the correct historical framework. On 9 January 1964 an oligarchic regime prevailed in this country. Internationally, imperialism--rabid and insolent as usual--was ready to repress the just struggles of any people seeking to put an end to their dependence and subjection.

The 9 January incidents resulted from an accumulation of situations directly encouraged by the ruling oligarchy's inability to respond to those situations. That surrendering and traitorous oligarchy was more interested in inflating their bank accounts than in solving our people's many problems. That oligarchy legislated not to raise the Panamanian people's standard of living, but to expand their business, many of which were jointly established with large U.S. consortiums.

That oligarchy, which today desperately cries about its loss of political power and which dreams of recovering it by saying that so-called democratic freedoms do not exist in our country, is the same which in collusion with the imperialists starved and bled our people for almost seven decades without being able to undermine their spirit of struggle. It was these same people who bravely pressured the then-president into breaking diplomatic relations with the Washington government because of the massacre carried out against our people and our defenseless youth.

The murderous weapons were aimed over and over again against Panamanian chests. The innocent blood of our compatriots streamed along streets and avenues. The students, the workers, the professionals, all united as a single man, took up our fatherland's protective shield against the Yankee attack while a chorous of indignation was heard here and throughout the entire world to protest this genocide.

Many fell on that historic occasion, and many more will fall in this battle to the very end and final victory. The martyrs who fell in January 1964 enriched with their blood the path of this struggle which today continues with even greater vigor under the leadership of commander Torrijos. He has taken the place accorded him by history to lead this country along paths of progress.

That is the importance and projection of 9 January 1964. It is a permanent lesson for Latin America and the entire world. It is an eternal message coming from the very depths of our people's hearts which today, 14 years after the imperialists' attack, lights with renewed brightness the path of struggle we must follow in memory and remembrance of those martyrs who one day fell so that injustice and neocolonialist arrogance would end and so that a new fatherland could be implemented, where only peace, concord and social well-being would be found.

RADIO, PRESS DISCUSS U.S. SENATORS' VISITS

Domestic Service Commentary

PA0912015Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 8 Jan 78 PA

[Station editorial: "Tourism and the U.S. Senate"]

[Text] A U.S. commentator humorously said recently that some senators cheating on their wives like to come to Panama and kill two birds with one stone. That is to say, to have a pleasant time in another climate and form an opinion on the canal while at the same getting into the news. Naturally, this is not true in all cases, since there are basic interests which prevail in these almost weekly visits by U.S. senators to our country, some of whom support the canal treaties. The controversial issue over the canal and the treaties is also a vital issue on this continent and will affect future agreements between the United States and the Latin American nations.

Logic shows that in difficult and highly emotional moments peoples and governments have always negotiated and observed diplomatic behavior. Yet this does not mean that concessions should be made on principles, nor that political blackmail should be accepted as a means of applying pressure, as is the case with several U.S. senators stubbornly claiming that the canal belongs to them.

When we spoke not long ago of Senate tourism, we did it in an ironic but responsible manner, because it is rather offensive that men who have dedicated part of their public careers to fighting our people's liberation struggle pretend to come to this country to advise the Panamanians on matters of politics and human rights.

This is why it is timely to recall that the concept of free self-determination and independence goes together not only with respect but with the recognition of a country's borders within which no other state has the right to interfere regardless of the method used.

In the case of the U.S. senators who have invited themselves to Panama there is apparently little or no desire to recognize these principles. Let us look at the case of our country: Panama has never sent a commission to the United States to observe compliance with the UN Charter, nor have we tried to visit their prisons to seek political prisoners. There, in the United States, there are thousands of political prisoners, including Lolita Lebrun and the Wilmington 10. There, in that country, there have been four murdered presidents, 6 million women sterilized against their will and thousands of cripples from the Vietnam war. There, in that country, the U.S. senators could appoint commissions to evaluate and prevent the sufferings of the people who cry out desperately in the ghettos of the smoke-filled industrialized cities. The U.S. senators have advisers who inform them daily that in Panama there are no political prisoners, but the senators use this as a pretext to push General Torrijos' administration over the cliff and to bring back old personalities, some of whom have been taken off dusty shelves.

The truth is that many of these senators do not want to inform the great American people that the people of Panama and the Latin American peoples will continue the struggle, which will continue if the treaties are not ratified. Then the battle will be decisive.

Velasquez Commentary

PA1003577 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 9 Jan 78 PA

[Mario Velasquez commentary]

[Excerpt] Today at about 1300, Republican Senator for Arizona Barry Goldwater held a news conference in the Canal Zone. Goldwater is a senator and politician who represents rightwing politics in the United States. It could even be said that more than a rightwinger, he is a member of the extreme right.

When he ran for the U.S. presidency against Lyndon Johnson, the Vietnam war was in full swing and Goldwater advocated the need to use nuclear weapons to solve the Vietnam conflict. The senator holds conservative and reactionary positions regarding both domestic and international problems.

According to certain U.S. publications, Goldwater has received money from the Mafia and organized crime to finance some of his political campaigns. He has denied this and nothing has been proven, but there has been mention of his connections with the Mafia in the state of Arizona, where he is one of the political leaders.

I would like to stress the importance of Goldwater's words. Through his quite candid statements, Senator Goldwater has left a message of domination, a message that shows no understanding of our problems but rather reflects the personality of a reactionary politician who sees no solution other than his own imperialist interests. It is through these imperialist interests that he has exerted his country's policy.

Lince in MATUTINO

PA100051Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 9 Jan 78 p 6-a PA

["Juzgue el Pueblo" column by Ricardo Lince]

[Text] The country is experiencing an especially meaningful stage in the process of rounding out its national profile. The nation, its culture, its administration and its individuality are constantly being put to the test by the U.S. Senate. With the excuse of the ratification of the treaty, the Senate has questioned our institutions and the nature of our democratic style of life. Thus, it has meddled in domestic affairs that concern us as Panamanians and no one else.

Let no one say that it is a matter of restoring human rights in the country or that pressure is being exerted on our country in the name of humanitarian principles so that those rights will be restored because we have an unabashed military dictatorship in Panama. That is ridiculous and the administration has nothing to explain in this regard, because a careful observation of the national life should be sufficient explanation.

The difference with previous administrations is that the principle of authority has been clearly spelled out as should be the case in any civilized society that is law-abiding and that, as is the case with Panama, has acquired the enormous responsibility of the good operation of and orderliness in the Panama Cannal. Compare this situation with times gone-by when civil authority was a folly, a caricature that no one believed in because it was the National Guard that, behind the scenes, made the major government decisions.

In our judgment, this fortunate senatorial shuttle diplomacy between Washington and Panama will yield very good results for the country because the senators will have first-hand information and because they have been given ample freedom and access to get to the bottom of things. Thus, their reports will be based on facts rather than on information obtained from reference materials.

I feel, however, that before a government decision is made based on the views of the ranking members of the U.S. legislative branch, the views of all those who have visited Panama should be listened to after the fact-finding tours are over, after the effects of the campaign for the ratification of the treaty which Secretary of State Vance will begin this week are assessed and after President Carter, with whom General Torrijos has agreed on the terms of the canal treaties, has stated his views.

As prominent Senate leaders have visited Panama, so should members of the House of Representatives because they will be cordially welcomed. The House of Representatives has not tried to hide its interest in becoming involved in the settlement with Panama. The result of all this will be a better U.S. awareness of Panama's problems and people. This is the only way to reach a settlement that will be strengthened through a relationship based on mutual respect.

VERAGUAS MEETING REPUDIATES TRADITIONAL PARTIES

PA071437 [Editorial Report PA] Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish at 2215 GMT on 6 January 1978 broadcasts live from the San Juan de Dios Plaza in Santiago, Veraguas Province, a meeting held to commemorate the incidents of 9 January 1964, to voice support for the revolutionary process and "to repudiate the challenge of oligarchic parties' actions in Veraguas Province."

Speakers for the occasion include a local student leader, a public employee and the secretary of the Veraguas Peasant Federation, all of whom voice their support for the government, attack the "traditional, oligarchic parties" and Panamenist Party leader Arnulfo Arias and denounce imperialism and the U.S. presence in the Canal Zone as they recall the incidents of 9 January 1964.

Evergisto Urriola, secretary general of the Association of University Students in Veraguas Province, refers in his 6-minute speech to the Panamenist Party's convention scheduled to be held in Santiago on 8 January: "The historic event we commemorate today is held within the framework of the political situation experienced by our country in which the traitors of 1964, those who hid and those who planned the massacre of our people with the imperialists, today want to revive their instruments through their political parties. Those who planned the betrayal of our people are those who today are planning a new betrayal of the students, workers, peasants, women and intellectuals and patriotic military of this revolutionary process. Today, in our province, an attempt is being made to set up a convention of the most retrograde elements, the most reactionary, backward and treacherous elements of our country under the auspices of a former leader of the oligarchy, imperialism, the CIA and the blackest sector of the capitalist society, Arnulfo Arias."

Matilde Pinzon, secretary general of the Federation of Peasant Settlements of Veraguas, speaks next. She alleges in her 11-minute speech that "the politicking, oligarchic parties, commanded and led by imperialism, are trying to take advantage of the coming elections to return to the assembly their deputies; that is to say, the landholders, the landlords, the big capitalists who have caused the poverty and hunger of our people."

Victor Corrales Nunez, vice president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives for Veraguas Province, then addresses the meeting, requesting a minute of silence for those who fell on 9 January 1964. Corrales adds that a minute of silence for the coffin present here, in which the political parties are buried, will be observed by those who long for the politics of the past. He then denounces the traditional parties which, he says, include "only names and lineages well placed within the private sector."

Corrales defends the revolutionary process and its many achievements and concludes his 8-minute speech by saying: "We are here, ready to risk everything to defend our fatherland's interests and the liberation we have fought so hard for since we became totally independent but have not yet achieved because there are Panamanians poisoning the minds of senators who oppose our liberation. These Panamanians have not been man enough to tell the senators that our General Torrijos is not a dictator, that our General Torrijos is where he is because that is the way the people want it."

The last speaker is Darien Ayala, administrator of La Victoria Sugar Mill, who begins by saying: "Brothers of Veraguas, on this solemn afternoon when we remember our martyrs of 9 January--because our people have martyrs, our people have martyrs who shed their blood for our fatherland's freedom and have martyrs who confronted the oligarchy and imperialism--we say that whenever it is necessary, the Panamanian people will come forward, where the general needs it. General, we are ready to face the oligarchy whenever you order it."

He goes on to warn those present against the recent maneuvers by traditional political parties against people's power and asks the people to organize and maintain their unity because people's power is the basis of the present revolutionary process.

Ayala concludes his 2-minute speech by stating: "Let us maintain all these powers united because we need them, as we have approved a Torrijos-Carter treaty and we are not going to accept blackmail either by the oligarchy or imperialism. When the time comes, our people will go into the streets to defend all the rights which the revolution has voiced throughout the world, on all international rostrums."

Those in attendance are then invited to participate in the burning of a coffin which the announcer says was paraded down the main streets of Santiago and which symbolizes the cremation of traditional parties. The live transmission concludes at 2257 GMT.

## Commentary Praises Rally

PA0720l0Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Jan 78 PA

[Station commentary: "The Cosmetic Truth of the Traditional Parties"]

[Text] The struggle for power, be it in Asia, Africa or Latin America, always has defined political sides as well as contrary sides whose political or ideological positions lead them to define their interests in favor of the people or against the people. Panama is no exception to the rule and the experiences of the past few days, with rallies by outdated parties, are a good example to confirm what we said previously, that the struggle on a national level will be on a long-term basis.

This struggle comes from a historic reality, a stage in the process of liberation and decolonization which must be understood and lived intensely, assuming positions in regard to the people's genuine interests. But it is important to note two things: 1) that the emergence of traditional political forces comes during a difficult economic situation caused by recession and massive dismissals; and 2) that the problem of the treaties is not solved, with U.S. senators indulging in political blackmail to curb our progress along the road to liberation.

Now, based on these circumstances, spokesmen of the outlawed oligarchic and populist parties are intensifying their campaigns for a return to the past, to the establishment of capitulating regimes formed by marriages between the rich class and bad priests. Many Panamanians still have fresh in their minds what the situation was in those years of reformist governments, touched up with a cosmetic truth which could not withstand a student demonstration in the streets and when rum was distributed in every hamlet of the interior every 4 years to obtain reelections.

We have many examples of what those parties and the men who led them were like. All of them were big shots, of course. The followers--those who did the work and battled each other at each meeting--were something else. Generally, the people were always disappointed and the most they could hope for was a sinecure or money from the 57 National Assembly deputies.

Several years have passed since those disgraceful times. Naturally, many of those failings continue and affect the state where there are still officials connected with the actions of sabotage against the economy, who squander money and who even conspire openly against the revolutionary process.

The people have learned that in this long struggle success is not easy. But the conquests on a social level in public health and education are only the work of General Torrijos who never asked permission from the North Americans in these past years to enter the Canal Zone. That is a fact which will stand up to any scrutiny and is not a cosmetic truth.

Yesterday's huge popular demonstration represented a voice of encouragement to many honest sectors--even within the military--who were pessimistic. That rally was also a direct answer to the old-time politicians, the fanatics and blind followers who cannot understand that our people cannot b suppressed and will never yield to either imperialism or the oligarchy.

PANAMENIST PARTY CONVENTION HELD IN SANTIAGO

PA091539Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2223 GMT 8 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, 8 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The return of Panama's exiled politicians, especially of former President Arnulfo Arias, was the theme of the Panamenist Party's first convention held today in Santiago, 252 km south [as received] of the capital city. The meeting was attended by almost 2,500 persons, with leaders of the Liberal, Nationalist, Christian Democratic and Republican parties also attending.

Former President Arnulfo Arias, the top leader of the Panamenist Party, who has been in exile in Miami since October 1968 when he was overthrown by a military coup, sent a recorded message to his followers.

Recently the political parties of Panama, which were reborn in October of last year with the national debates regarding the approval or rejection of the Torrijos-Carter canal treaties, had asked the government to allow the return of exiles on the occasion of the Christmas and New Year festivities. Gen Omar Torrijos, the chief of the Panamanian Government, said on 30 December that all political exiles will be invited to return to Panama "1 hour after the United States ratifies the treaties."

The message former President Arias sent from Miami asked for the exercise of political freedoms in Panama and for guarantees to reactivate parties after a 9-year recess.

This has been the first convention the party has held publicly, with the approval of the government, since the military rulers declared all parties illegal in 1968.

Elects New Leadership

PA092029Y Panama City Circuito RPC-Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jan 78 PA

[Text] As had been scheduled, the Panamenist Party convention was held in the city of Santiago. Delegations from all over the nation and representatives of the various suspended parties attended.

The convention was presided over by Enrique Chevalier. Throughout the convention, Arnulfo Arias Madrid's presidential sash was exhibited. The Panamenist leader sent a message which was read by Jorge Pacifico Adames. In it, he requested the election of a new leadership, which resulted as follows:

Secretary general, Jorge Pacifico Adames. The following were elected directors: Luis F. Clement, Juan Chevalier, Guillermo Endara, Jose Salvador Munoz, Napoleon Salazar, Demostenes Vega Mendez, David Arce, Miguel Batista, Carlos (Colco), Hector Penalba, Emilio Royo Linares, Carlos Salazar and Pascual Urena.

During the meeting, which opened at 1000 and closed at 1630, the following people spoke: Jose Dominador Bazan representing the Republicans, Guillermo Quijano representing the Liberals, Jose Manuel Garcia for the independent lawyers, Lorenzo Romagoza for the Republicans, Osvaldo Velasquez for the Center of National Studies, Abraham Pretto representing the Nationalist Party, Eduardo Valdez representing national liberation, Guillermo Cochez representing the Christian Democrats and Yodalis Arosemena for the Women's Patriotic Union.

All of the speakers agreed on a democratic opening, general elections and the return of all exiles.

PANAMENIST LEADERS INTERVIEWED BY RADIO CONTINENTE

PA062015Y Panama City Radio KW Continente in Spanish 1303 GMT 6 Jan 78 PA

[Station interview with Panamenist Party leaders Luis Felipe Clement, Raul Guerra and Guillermo Endara--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Luis Felipe Clement, could you tell us about the scheduled party rally in Santiago, Veraguas, and its purpose?

[Clement] The Panamenist Party has prepared a convention for 8 January in Santiago, Veraguas. The party leadership decided to hold this convention in view of the insistence from our party's rank and file throughout the country to hold a national gathering where, after 9 years, we could meet again, renew old acquaintances, and, most important of all, make an official pronouncement regarding the political situation underway in the country. The outstanding feature of the convention will be the reading of a message from Dr Arnulfo Arias from Miami to his followers in the nation.

[Question] Mr Guillermo Endara, could you tell us if you have found any difficulty with the government concerning the organization of this convention?

[Endara] So far, we have had no difficulties, either in the phase of organization or in the phase of mobilization, on the part of the government authorities.

[Question] What is the party's stand on the 1978 electoral process?

[Endara] The party has not adopted any official position in that respect. We merely have discussed these matters on a personal level. I could say there is some sort of consensus, but I would not go so far as to say it is the party's position. I can tell you, however, that there is a generalized consensus within the party ranks concerning the assembly of representatives, which we do not consider a democratic system as it actually lacks truly popular representation and support. This, of course, is merely an unofficial appraisal, as the party has not yet adopted any official position.

CRITICA EDITORIAL DISCUSSES NEW ELECTORAL LAW

PA100143Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 7 Jan 78 p 4 PA

[Editorial: "Free and Honest Elections"]

[Text] Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, executive director of the National Information Commission, has told CRITICA that both his organization and high government officials have been very favorably impressed with the suggestion Mario Galindo made in a television program that the state should defray the costs of the electoral process that starts on 13 February. [paragraph continues]

When explaining the reason for his agreement with this measure to clean up the electoral process, Escobar noted that it will prevent the repetition of the shameful past when poor candidates and their supporters, even though they were in the majority, were subjected to the desires of the economically powerful, "as was rightly said by the distinguished citizen." The new Panamanian political system has eliminated all fraud and adulteration of the popular will as was clearly shown in the 6 August 1972 elections and the 23 October 1977 national plebiscite.

It was not only the legal structure of the elections system contained in Cabinet Decree No 2 of 13 January 1972--complemented by the decrees issued by the electoral tribunal in accordance with its powers--which lay the groundwork for the recovery of the right to vote, which had been violated to an inconceivable degree. Also decisively influential was the honesty of the honorable magistrates and all the auxiliary employees, and the revealing of the electoral irregularities to be investigated by an electoral entity created for this purpose and whose actions were impervious to any attempts to sway the magistrates' honesty.

It should be noted that, in the television program to which we have referred, it was said that the "democratic opening" which characterized the debates on the Torrijos-Carter treaties was "an Indian summer." This description was rejected by Escobar because since the constitutionalization of the revolutionary process all citizens have enjoyed broad freedoms of written and spoken expression, although false and slanderous statements are penalized. Nevertheless, it has been considered very necessary--after a dialog between the chief of government and the leadership of the newsmen's union--that a new press law be issued without the marked repressive characteristics of the present one, granting more guarantees of defense for those charged with damaging another's honor.

But it is the electoral question that interests us, and it is worth saying that proselytizing by candidates is permitted. The system of free nomination is not contrary to the nomination of candidates for the National Assembly of Representatives by certain political organizations. If some opt for the route of party labels [los etiquetados], this is not an electoral felony as long as the norms preventing the purchase of votes and fraud are respected.

Does this mean that defunct political parties can "revive?" Definitely not, but it is perfectly feasible that a new electoral law should be issued which contemplates the existence of parties based on the requisites and controls that guarantee the participation of all its members in a common endeavor.

## EL SALVADOR

### NATIONAL OPPOSITION UNION REJECTS PUBLIC ORDER LAW

PA061552Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2251 GMT 5 Jan 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Jan (AFP)--The Christian Democratic, the National Revolutionary Movement and the Nationalist Democratic Union parties today rejected the law of defense and guarantee of order decreed by the government. The law was promulgated in an effort to stop the wave of violence that spread throughout the country at the end of the year. The three parties composing the National Opposition Union stated that the law threatens human rights because through it the government can violate those rights and massively repress the people. The law establishes penalties for individuals who disrupt order through public demonstrations, sabotage or terrorist actions. It also includes sanctions for news media which report news that harm El Salvador's prestige.

## GUATEMALA

### FOLLOW UP ON KIDNAPING OF FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER

PA072304Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2004 GMT 7 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The underground "Poor People's Army" (EGP) this afternoon announced that it will execute former Guatemalan Foreign Minister Roberto Herrera Ibarguen if his family does not promptly comply with the conditions set for his release.

In its second press communique, which a young man left at the Asuncion Church, the EGP accused the family of the kidnaped victim of using dilatory maneuvers by cooperating with government forces.

The Herrera Ibarguen family, in a paid newspaper advertisement, asked the guerrillas for irrefutable proof that the former foreign minister is alive before proceeding to meet the EGP demands.

The guerrillas have set three conditions for Herrera Ibarguen's release: The publication of a press bulletin, the publication of a political analysis and the payment of a ransom. So far, the kidnap victim's family has complied with the first condition.

In their press communique, the EGP (Marxist) guerillas say that on 3 January they communicated directly with the Herrera Ibarguen family and presented all their demands. "We sent you the two articles that should be carried as paid advertisements by all newspapers, radios and television stations and several personal effects belonging to Herrera Ibarguen. With the seriousness of the EGP, which keeps its word and reveals what it does, we assured you that we would not harm him and that we would return him to his family if the family fulfilled the set conditions. We also sent the family a message recorded by Roberto Herrera Ibarguen," the communique says.

Herrera Ibarguen, former government and foreign relations minister, incumbent Council of State vice president, and a wealthy sugar and textile businessman, was kidnaped by the EGP on 31 December.

"We warn the family that we shall not give any more proof that Roberto Herrera Ibarguen is alive and, if any other request is made, our reply will be the execution of this old Mano Blanco and death squard director," the guerrills's latest communique says.

## Negotiations Continue

PA092017Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 190 GMT 9 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Kidnaped former Guatemalan Foreign Minister Roberto Herrera Ibarguen is alive, his family announced today after receiving proof of this from the clandestine Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) which is holding him.

The Herrera family today said that the guerrillas have given satisfactory proof that the former foreign minister is alive and therefore it will continue to comply with the EGP's demands for his release.

Herrera Ibarguen, former foreign and government minister, current vice president of the State Council, anticommunist leader and wealthy industrialist, was kidnaped by the Marxist EGP on 31 December.

In their first press bulletin on the kidnaping, the guerrillas accused Herrera Ibarguen of having created a "death squad" to fight the country's leftists.

This morning, the family of Herrera Ibarguen asked all newspaper and radio and television newscasts of Guatemala City to publish and broadcast as a paid advertisement of the second document from the guerrillas which analyzes the Guatemalan political situation and states that the March presidential election will be a farce.

The Herrera family also said that it will agree to the payment of the ransom demanded by the guerrillas, although it did not specify the amount. It is believed that the ransom is between $500,000 and $2 million.

The family also said that at no time has it requested the intervention of the security forces in the case and therefore it has nothing to do with the search undertaken by the special bodies of the army and police.

In a press bulletin left in the Asuncion Church in the capital on Saturday, the guerrillas warned that they would execute Herrera Ibarguen if his family did not promptly comply with their demands.

Meanwhile, the government security forces have again virtually suspended the search for the former foreign minister in order to facilitate the negotiations between his family and the guerrillas.

## FOREIGN MINISTER ON TIES WITH PANAMA

PA092021Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1720 GMT 9 Jan 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Jan--Foreign Minister Adolfo Molina Orantes has said that only a change in Panama's conduct toward Guatemala will permit a renewal of diplomatic relations. Guatemala's breaking of diplomatic relations with Panama occurred in mid-1977 as a result of statements by Gen Omar Torrijos in support of the independence of Belize, a territory in dispute with Great Britain.

Meanwhile, Gen Ricardo Peralta Mendez, presidential candidate of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy, has said that if he is elected one of his first actions will be the renewal of diplomatic relations with Panama.

## HONDURAS

### CATTLEMEN CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT'S AGRARIAN PROGRAM

PA092352Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2055 GMT 9 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Fernando Lardizabal, president of the National Federation of Farmers and Cattlemen of Honduras [FENAGH], has said that the money which the Honduran Government has spent on agrarian reform programs "is either being thrown away or stolen." Lardizabal made this statement over the weekend during a meeting with FENAGH members of Copan Department. He urged them to remain "alert because cattlemen and other members of private enterprise are the backbone of the country and will save it."

Lardizabal referred to a speech delivered last year by Chief of State Gen Juan Alberto Melgar Castro in which he affirmed that 285 million lempiras ($142.5 million) had been invested in agrarian programs during 1977. "That money is being thrown away or stolen," reaffirmed Lardizabal, "and later we will have to carry the burden because we will have to pay it in new taxes with the excuse that the Hondurans, who have been oppressed for many years, must be saved." He said that in 17 years of Honduran agrarian reform, the only thing that has been accomplished is the destruction of the properties of productive Hondurans concerned about the country's welfare.

He warned the cattlemen "not to lower your guard, because you will be sacrificed. Our rulers are stubborn. They believe that they have a magic wand to solve all the problems and that everything they do is correct. That is false, and they get annoyed when they are criticized."

Lardizabal said that the Honduran Government has undertaken several programs that are "a complete failure and we, the private entepreneurs, are the only ones who can save the country." He said that the official figures released by Melgar Castro on 31 December 1977 "indicate that 46,000 families were helped and that 233,000 manzanas of land were distributed, thereby making possible a daily wage of 18 lempiras ($9) for many families. But this is not so. They are receiving nothing."

The farm leader also said that the Honduran Government has "nothing to show to prove that the money reportedly invested was spent on agrarian reform." There are two great agrarian reform projects the government considers a success: Guanchias, carried out by cooperatives dedicated to banana production, and Bajo Aguan, consisting of nontraditional colonization and cultivation. "Guanchias is a success of the U.S. Standard Fruit Company and Bajo Aguan is a bottomless barrel in which everything thrown into it disappears," Lardizabal said.

## BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--Former government and justice minister Col Alfonso Flores Guerra will be Honduras' ambassador to Nicaragua. He is the second former cabinet minister to be appointed to a diplomatic post. Lt Col Omar Antonia Zelaya Reyes, the former defense and public security minister, will be sent to Chile as ambassador. [El Progreso Radio Progreso in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Jan 78 PA]

## NICARAGUA

### PRESIDENT ISSUES NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE

PA091434Y Managua NOVEDADES in Spanish 1 Jan 78 p 1 PA

[Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza's New Year's message to the Nicaraguan people issued in Managua on 1 January 1978]

[Text] Fellow citizens: The opening of the new year is a good time to reflect upon the actions, the situation and the efforts of the nation in the previous year so that the new efforts will lead us toward the goal of greater prosperity.

First of all I want to express to you my great satisfaction and happiness at knowing that the Nicaraguan people enjoy full freedom, have the guarantee of peace and tranquillity that we are now enjoying and understand our political, social and economic reality. The people have also understood that peace is based upon the carrying out of their actions within the framework established by the constitution and the laws of the republic. Proof of this is that over 1 million Nicaraguans, conscious of their responsibilities as citizens, have registered for the February municipal elections.

We have pending a dialog with representatives of various sectors of the country which we will hold after the municipal elections, because I sincerely believe that one of the fundamental bases of democracy is dialog.

Conscious of my responsibility to the people and taking into consideration the grave effects of the continued droughts we have been experiencing along the Pacific coast in the past few years, my administration is determined to promote the production of food in all sectors, agricultural and industrial. For this reason I invite the owners of lands in the Pacific region to participate in the state's irrigation programs.

My government's programs are directed at benefiting the neediest classes and because of this we have channeled the larger part of the national budget toward developing education, health, agricultural production, road networks and production means, communications, electric energy and other public services for the Nicaraguan people.

I have faith that the new cabinet and other government officials will dedicate all their efforts to honestly and efficiently promote the development sought by all of us--the people, private enterprise and the government. These efforts, together with the peace guaranteed by the National Guard, are what will make our fatherland great for the glory of our children.

May the new year of 1978 bring prosperity, happiness and harmony to the Nicaraguan people. [signed] A. Somoza. Managua, D.N., 1 January 1978.

### STUDENTS PROTEST RECTOR'S REELECTION

PA100017Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2235 GMT 9 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Jan (AFP)--Several student groups today occupied the Ruben Dario University to protest the reelection of Rector Mariano Fiallos for another 4 years.

The Ruben Dario University, the capital's most important center of higher studies, has 10,000 students.

SANDINIST COMMUNIQUE REJECTS PROPOSED DIALOG

PA082234Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1955 GMT 8 Jan 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 8 Jan (AFP)--In a communique released here today, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) affirmed that "the dialog with President Anastasio Somoza is a lie against the people. Somoza has called for a dialog when the dictatorship is mortally wounded," and the Front has said "no" to the dialog, the communique said. The FSLN is a guerrilla organization responsible for numerous armed attacks against the Nicaraguan Government. "In view of the offensive that our organization has launched against the dictatorship since October, the tyrant sees himself cornered and has resorted to the old trick of accepting, once the municipal elections in February 1978 have been held, the political dialog proposed by the Nicaraguan Development Institute and a few prelates of the Catholic Church," the document added.

The Front also stated: "We do not accept nor will we ever accept any dialog with the dictatorship, which only seeks to maintain itself in power with the decreasingly enthusiastic support of the National Guard and the most reactionary U.S. sectors."

According to observers, this communique indicates that the leaders of the hard-line faction in this prolonged popular war oppose all contacts and will get rid of the groups or intellectuals who are seeking support everywhere in an attempt to create a true front with a communist minority rather than a communist majority.

To conclude, the communique noted that "the true national solution calls for the establishment of a democratic and popular government in Nicaragua, a patriotic government in which workers and peasants participate." According to the Sandinists, such a government would work to eliminate, among other things, all programs and institutions imposed by Somoza's followers and carry out an agrarian reform, the nationalization of the industries and the dissolution of the National Guard.

SOMOZA ADDRESSES NATIONAL GUARD 10 JANUARY

PA101201Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0038 GMT 10 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Jan (AFP)--President Anastasio Somoza today appealed to the military to serve as the "basis of support for the democratic revolution" in the country. In a speech to the National Guard, Somoza, who is starting the last 3 years of his term in office which ends in 1981, also announced that he runs "an absolutely clean administration" throughout the country.

These statements by the president coincided with the publication by the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA of charges made by Antonio Robleto, a Nicaraguan soldier in asylum in Costa Rica, that some 3,000 peasants have been killed by the Nicaraguan National Guard. According to Robleto, these peasants were executed because they were suspected of collaborating with the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA

FL091830Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jan 78 FL

[Excerpt] Col Gen Ion Coman, national defense minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the other members of the high-level military delegation he heads this morning arrived in Santiago de Cuba accompanied by Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, member of the PCC Central Committee and of the Council of State and first vice minister-chief of the [Revolutionary Armed Forces, FAR] General Staff.

They were received at Antonio Maceo International Airport in Santiago de Cuba by Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the PCC Central Committee and PCC first secretary in that province; Brig Gen Juan A. Mendez Sierra, commander of the Eastern Army; other Eastern Army officers and scores of soldiers, sergeants and students of the Camilo Cienfuegos Military Schools. A military ceremony was held at the Santiago de Cuba air terminal in honor of Col Gen Ion Coman. The Eastern Army band and an infantry unit participated in the ceremony.

During its stay in Santiago de Cuba, the Romanian military delegation will visit various places of historical interest.

Col Gen Ion Coman and the other members of his military delegation visited the Isle of Pines special municipality in the company of Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro.

CANADIAN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR HOME

FL091952Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Jan 78 FL

[Text] Canadian Minister of State for Fitness and Amateur Sports Iona Campagnolo has returned to her country following a 4-day stay in Cuba. Seeing her off at Jose Marti International Airport were Jorge Garcia-Bango, president of the National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation--INDER; Fabio Ruiz, first vice president [of INDER]; other officials of this institution and Carlos J. Perez, from the Foreign Relations Ministry Canada Department.

During her stay in Cuba, the Canadian minister held talks with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, PCC Central Committee Politburo member and councils of state and ministers vice president.

UNESCO DIRECTOR CONCLUDES VISIT

FL092032Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jan 78 FL

[Text] UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow has left our country following a 3-day official visit. Among the last activities in Cuba in which UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow and the delegation he heads participated was the visit to the headquarters of the Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee (CIP) for the 11th World Youth and Student Festival, where he met with CIP representatives. The UNESCO delegation, headed by Director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow, also visited the headquarters of the Foreign Relations Ministry where they met with Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Central Committee. Another activity carried out by the UNESCO director general was the meeting with Education Minister Jose R. Fernandez, in which they dealt with subjects related to Cuba's educational development. At the same time, they discussed future development of cooperation between the Education Ministry and UNESCO.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES VISITING CARDINAL

FL071630Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Jan 78 FL

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State, last night met with Cardinal Bernardin Gantin, chairman of the Pontifical Justice and Peace Commission. The meeting between Fidel and Cardinal Gantin, who has been in our country several days, was conducted in a cordial atmosphere.

RADIO COMMENTARY REJECTS PINOCHET'S PLEBISCITE

PA070058Y Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 6 Jan 78 PA

[Our America commentary]

[Text] With a coolness which he had previously evidenced only when murdering Chileans, Gen Augusto Pinochet announced the final results of the so-called plebiscite held Wednesday in Chile. Barely 4 hours after the voting had ended, the fascist junta announced that 4,012,000 Chileans had voted in favor of the tyranny and 1,092,000 had voted against it.

As soon as the official result was announced by the regime, the chief of the traitorous generals said that Chileans can forget about elections. He said that the state of siege and the curfew will remain in the same form in which they have existed since September 1973 when they were imposed by the military junta with the support of the U.S. Government.

Gen Augusto Pinochet added that the results of the voting will allow the regime to remain steadfast in its refusal to grant visas to the members of the UN Commission who would go to Chile in order to investigate the human rights situation in that South American country.

Pretentious, haughty and hypocritical, Pinochet issued the call for this pseudonational consultation as if in Chile there existed the minimum conditions necessary to hold this type of consultation. Not even as a tactical maneuver did he suspend the state of siege and the curfew.

The voting was held under these extreme repressive measures which have served the fascist tyranny in murdering, torturing or imprisoning hundreds of thousands of persons during the past 4 years. Since 11 September 1973 all constitutional guarantees have been suspended in Chile. Political parties and student, labor, peasant and professional organizations have been outlawed. There is no freedom of expression and those opposing the tyranny are repressed in the most cruel and reactionary manner.

The so-called national consultation, which according to Augusto Pinochet and his clique reveals that over 4 million adult Chileans are in favor of the fascist regime, was held in a situation where democratic rights are completely lacking. Yet, immediately afterward, the chief of the traitorous generals announced that the curfew and state of siege would remain unchanged.

It is a flagrant contradiction for Pinochet to say that he has the support of over 80 percent of the people and, at the same time, to say emphatically that all the constitutional guarantees will remain suspended. The suspension of guarantees is an extreme measure used by all reactionary dictatorships because they know they are rejected by most of the people. With his rigged and ridiculous plebiscite the fascist junta intends to make the world believe that they have popular support, that the Chilean people agree with the thousands of political murders committed by the fascists and with the economic policy which has brought hunger and misery to millions of men, women and children in Chile.

Pinochet and his clique futilely try to deceive Chilean and world public opinion which on repeated occasions has massively rejected the regime of the traitorous generals who have tortured and murdered thousands of Chilean patriots.

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES SALVADORAN REGIME, CURRENT CONDITIONS

PA090228Y Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jan 78 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Salvadoran regime led by Gen Carlos Humberto Romero is getting ready to stage a new electoral farce--the municipal elections called for February.

The Salvadoran political parties that oppose the government recently announced that they will not participate in the elections because no guarantees exist in the country for those who do not approve of the present regime, which constitutes the majority of the population.

The electoral process that concluded almost 1 year ago, in February 1977, with the scandalous electoral fraud that determined the election of the current president, Gen Carlos Humberto Romero, is the most recent demonstration of this lack of guarantees. On that occasion, the returns were grossly tampered with in favor of General Romero's official list of candidates, which had been defeated despite having had at its disposal the resources of power and despite the repression unleashed against the opposition parties.

After taking office, Gen Carlos Humberto Romero intensified the repression of the people and his ties with the Nicaraguan tyranny. The acts of aggression by the police against the labor demonstrations staged last October in the Salvadoran capital confirmed the regime's repressive nature. Three deaths, dozens of injured people and more than 500 imprisoned people were the result of those repressive actions.

In its brutal repression, Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's regime receives the collaboration of the terrorist group known as the Nationalist Democratic Organization, which has slain hundreds of workers and peasants. The reactionary military sector and the oligarchy resort to fascist terrorism to preserve the exploitative system that has turned El Salvador into one of our hemisphere's poorest nations.

The situation in which Salvadoran peasants live is particularly serious. Hundreds of thousands of peasant families lack land and find jobs only 2 or 3 months out of every year in the large coffee, cotton or sugar cane plantations, where they are exploited without limitation. More than 60 percent of the Salvadoran peasant population is illiterate. The infant mortality rate exceeds 120 for every 1,000 children born alive, and over half the population lacks housing.

Rural workers in El Salvador are forbidden by law to organize into unions. Those who seek to organize labor unions to fight for their rights are persecuted and slain by the armed bands that serve the big landowners or by the repressive official forces. For their part, urban workers are brutally repressed whenever they protest the exploitation to which they are being subjected. The regime is trying to drown the labor movement in blood. The universities and the students are also victims of the repressive policy of Carlos Humberto Romero's regime.

Despite this situation of reactionary violence, opposition to the regime is on the rise in El Salvador. Each day more and more workers, peasants and students join the struggle for the observance of democratic rights and for the elimination of oligarchic and imperialist exploitation.

CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION LEAVES VIETNAM

FL092336Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Jan 78 FL

[Text] Hanoi--The Cuban delegation, headed by Construction Vice Minister Mario Oliva Perez, today ended its visit to that country. The delegation arrived to attend the inauguration on 29 December of Victory Highway, built with Cuban help in the neighboring province of Ha Son Binh, northwest of the capital. Oliva Perez and his entourage were seen off by Transportation Vice Minister Nguyen Nam Hai and Construction Ministry and Foreign Ministry representatives. The Cuban ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Melba Hernandez was also at the airport. During its stay in that country, the Cuban delegation was received by Le Thanh Nghi, Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and other high-level government officials.

ARMANDO HART IN COLOMBIA FOR UNESCO CONFERENCE

FL101237Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Jan 78 FL

[Text] Our country's Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos has arrived in Bogota, the Colombian capital, heading a delegation that will participate in a UNESCO intergovernmental conference. The Cuban delegation includes, among others, Haydee Santamaria, director of the Cultural Institution Casa de Las Americas; UNESCO Executive Bureau member Julio le Riverend; Hermes Herrera, Cuban ambassador to the world organization; and Li Sandro Otero, Cuban Foreign Ministry's director of press, information and cultural relations.

UNESCO Director General Amadou Bahtar M'bow, who recently visited Cuba, also has arrived in Colombia from the Mexican capital.

Colombian Education Minister Rafael Rivas Posada welcomed the Cuban delegation at El Dorado International Airport.

The UNESCO intergovernmental conference, which will be opened tomorrow by Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, will last 10 days during which Latin American and Caribbean countries' cultural policies will be examined. Sixteen education and culture ministers and more than 100 delegates, including participants and observers, will attend the conference.

VALDES CONGRATULATES CEMENT FACTORY WORKERS

FL101214Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Jan 78 FL

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes Menendez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, has sent a letter of congratulation to the 26 July Cement Factory workers in Nuevitas for having fulfilled their production commitment last year.

Ramiro Valdes stresses in the letter that firmness, revolutionary enthusiasm and a conscientious performance of duty were the decisive factors in achieving the important production success. Elsewhere in the letter, the Politburo member refers to the implementation of accounting procedures in that factory beginning this year which will require greater efforts from all the workers. However, we are certain--the letter concludes--that, with the same firmness, consciousness and spirit of struggle, you will succeed in your efforts to execute the plan and will commemorate with dignity the 10th anniversary of your factory.

DOMINGUEZ ISSUES CALL ON YOUTHS CONCERNING FESTIVAL

FL070040Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jan 78 FL

[Roberto Narchar telephonic report from Artemisa]

[Text] An exhortation to Cuban youths on the year of the 11th World Youth and Student Festival was made just a few minutes ago at the mausoleum to Moncada martyrs in Artemisa. The message to Cuban youths, which was read by Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary of the National Committee of the Union of Young Communists--UJC--stresses the historical significance of 1978, year of the 25th anniversary of the Moncada, 100th anniversary of the Baragua protest and of the 11th festival.

The message also urges Cuban youths to work hard to assure the success of the important youth festival which Cuba will host in August. The year 1978, Luis Orlando Dominguez said, represents for Cuban youths an extraordinary source of inspiration for the development of awareness and doubling of efforts and enthusiasm. It is especially up to the youths, he added, to occupy their prominent position in national activity.

In a part of his remarks, the UJC first secretary declared: [begin recording] The Cuban people will be faithful exponents of their history and will show the visitors their most precious treasure--their infinite revolutionary, internationalist and hospitable riches and the burning sun of Baragua and Moncada [words indistinct] invincibly shining in our sky, and will offer their friendship to the world's youths. [end recording]

CULTURE MINISTRY SIGNS PACTS WITH TOURISM INSTITUTE, ANAP

FL070055Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jan 78 FL

[Text] Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos today signed two more cooperation agreements. The first agreement was signed by Minister Hart and National Institute of Tourism Director Joaquin Gongora.

In the afternoon, another agreement was signed, this time between the Culture Ministry a and the National Association of Small Farmers--ANAP. PCC Central Committee Jose Ramirez Cruz signed the latter agreement on behalf of the ANAP.

The agreement with the National Institute of Tourism establishes, among other things, the Culture Ministry's interest in contributing with artistic resources [as heard] which are part of promotion programs in countries that generate tourism to Cuba. The agreement signed with the ANAP provides for the establishment of systematic work for the purpose of developing the peasants' capabilities in the arts and literature.

Pedro Miret, vice president of the Council of State and member of the PCC Politburo; Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers; and Jose Felipe Carneado--all of them members of the Central Committee--attended the signing of the cooperation agreement between the National Institute of Tourism and Culture Ministry.

## SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

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